

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 19.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3181.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

WANT NEW BISHOP

Present Incumbent Stands In the
Way of a Change.

BISHOP POTTER'S ERRAND HERE

He Intimated to the Honolulu Di-
ocesan That His Resignation
Would be Accepted.

NEW YORK, November 26.—
The special errand of Bishop Potter
to the Sandwich Islands has been made
known. The Bishop is now in Japan.
He stopped only a day and a half at
Honolulu. His visit was to interview
Rt. Rev. Dr. Willis, the Anglican bish-
op there. It appears that a transfer
of the diocese might have been made
to the American House of Bishops be-
fore this but for the inaction of Bishop
Willis. The diocese of Honolulu is an
independent one, but it has a nominal
connection with the Church of Eng-
land from the fact that the nomination
to the bishopric is vested in the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury. This is not on
account of the English establishment,
but because of a law that any part of
the earth not specially covered other-
wise is under the Episcopal supervision
of the primate of all England. As bish-
op of Honolulu, Dr. Willis has not been
a success, and the Episcopal Church in
America is not willing to accept him
along with the diocese. Correspondence
has been had with the Archbishop of
Canterbury, and it has been intimat-
ed to the Honolulu diocesan that his
resignation would be favorably
acted upon if he would send it in. But
he does not seem inclined to send it in,
so the day and a half which Bishop Pot-
ter is reported to have spent in Honolu-
lu was probably devoted to a kindly
survey of the situation and a gentle
hint as to how the world outside of
Honolulu views things. The Bishop's
disinclination to get out has blocked
the transfer thus far. Bishop Potter,
as a member of the committee on the
increased responsibilities of the church,
undertook the mission, so it is said, of
trying to bring about the resignation.
Bishop Willis, it is said, does not ap-
preciate American enterprise, as the
American House of Bishops think is
needed and as an American priest
might do in this new field were he sent
there.

PARKER IN DANGER.

Sam's Friends Believe He Will be
Hit With the Governorship.

Intimate friends of genial Sam Park-
er say they have had letters from the
Coast containing the news that it will
be a hard thing for Mr. Parker to es-
cape being hit by the Governorship of
Hawaii. According to these witnesses
to state secrets, President McKinley is
to blame in the matter as after the
presidential eye was once fixed on
Sam there was no escaping the official
choice. The President, however, is not alone;
according to intimations the machin-
ery of the Republican Party is begin-
ning to move and Senator Hanna is an-
nounced as being in favor of Parker;
as are other influential Senators. In
fact Sam's intimate friends seem to be-
lieve there is senatorial conspiracy, in-
volving such men as Senators Davis and
Clark, to seat Mr. Parker in spite of all
protests. In the gubernatorial chair of
Hawaii. In the mean time Sam is
sawing wood and selling mules to the
U. S. Government.

MARKET VALUE RULES.

Stamp Fees on Exchange Trans-
actions

The market value of stock will in fu-
ture be made the basis upon which
stamp duty will be taxed. This decla-
ration was yesterday handed down by At-
torney General Cooper, on an appeal
by T. G. Thrum for information as to
how he should fix the stamp fee on a
deed presented for registration; the
consideration being a block of Chas.
Brewer & Co. stock. The decision is a
most important one, and settles the
vexed question as to the proper fee to
be collected on exchange transactions
where a nominal sum is mentioned as
the consideration money.

KITCHENER MAY GO.

Possibly His Services Will be Called
for in South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—One of the most
remarkable reports afloat here is that
the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, will be sent
to South Africa. This is only partly
true. What is the fact on the subject
is that, were there to be serious re-
verses to the British forces—which
seems little likely from latest reports—
Lord Kitchener, as a practical fighting
man, would be called upon. In the
meantime Lord Wolseley has the ut-
most faith in Sir Redvers Buller, who
is his warm personal friend, and who
has with General Sir Evelyn Wood
and Sir Charles Warren worked out

the entire plan of campaign. Sir Char-
les Warren's appointment, although he
is of an age where he would under or-
dinary circumstances be retired, is in-
tensely popular. His book upon the
valley of the Nile in South Africa is a
kind of warfare now being waged.
It may seem a strange thing to say,
but until yesterday, when the people
heard of Methuen's success, the British
here had had no news of any account
for well nigh a fortnight. The result
was that the people had grown ex-
tremely nervous. The place to witness
sentimental interest in the war is the
special room in St. James street at the
side of the War Office, specially set
aside for ladies. It was there a few
minutes ago. It was crowded with fas-
tionably dressed mothers, wives and
sisters, rubbing elbows with the hum-
blest, but just as keenly anxious as the
relatives of "Tommy Atkins." It is a
regular thing nowadays instead of
taking a walk in Hyde Park to run
down to the War Office and have a look
at the telegraph boards.
Sir Redvers Buller before he left
made special conditions as to taking
command. One was perfect freedom
of action upon the carrying out of a
prearranged plan of campaign. The
second was that his dispatches should
not be made public. This accounts for
the absolute dearth of news of late and
the correspondingly great number of
absolutely false reports which have
been published by correspondents and
editors driven to despair in their at-
tempts to find food for the clamoring
public.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported
for the month ending November 26,
1899, was 111, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	23
From 1 to 5	7
5 to 10	7
10 to 20	7
20 to 30	21
30 to 40	15
40 to 50	10
50 to 60	6
60 to 70	9
Over 70	9
Total	111
Male	67
Female	44
Hawaiian	53
Chinese	13
Portuguese	7
Japanese	26
Great Britain	2
United States	6
Other nationalities	4

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MOR- TALITY.	
November, 1895	60
October, 1895	60
October, 1896	58
October, 1897	51
October, 1898	92
October, 1899	111

DEATHS BY WARDS.	
November, 1896	58
November, 1897	51
November, 1898	92
November, 1899	111
Non-residents	6

DEATH RATE.	
Annual death rate per 1,000 for	
month	38.05
Hawaiians	55.20
Asiaties	42.54
All others	18.22

CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Abcess	1
Accident	1
Angina Pectoris	2
Asthma	2
Bronchitis	3
Burns	2
Bright's disease	2
Beriberi	1
Catarrh	2
Convulsions	4
Cholera infantum	2
Consumption	11
Cancer	1
Debility	1
Dysentery	2
Dropsy	1
Diarrhoea	5
Enteritis	4
Encephalitis	1
Epilepsy	2
Fever	10
Fever-Typhoid	5
Fever-Malarial	2
Fever-Remittent	2
Fever-Puerperal	1
Fever-Gangrene	1
Heart Disease	1
Hemorrhage	4
Inanition	3
Influenza	2
Jaundice	1
Liver Disease	2
Laryngitis	2
Measles	6
Natural Causes	1
Nephritis	1
Old age	1
Operation	2
Peritonitis	1
Pneumonia	4
Septicemia	2
Cranioma	1
Unknown	1

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

VICTIMS OF THE MAINE
Their Bodies to be Brought Back to the
United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The navy
department has about concluded ar-
rangements for bringing to this coun-
try the bodies of the 164 sailors of the
Maine, now interred in Colon cemetery,
Havana. It is now proposed to assign
a warship to this duty between De-
cember and February next. The bodies
will be brought to Washington and in-
terred in Arlington National cemetery
with suitable honors.

STately Edifice

\$320,000 Business Block
for Hackfeld & Co.

Finest Building in Honolulu Now
Under Way—Architect Trapha-
gen's Creditable Plans.

Upon the completion of their new
office and display building next year,
the firm of H. Hackfeld & Company
will be enabled to occupy the hand-
somest, most convenient and complete
private business block ever erected in
the Hawaiian Islands. From an archi-
tectural standpoint the appearance of
the building inside and out, its inter-
ior arrangement for the public and pri-
vate offices of the various departments,
and the great cost involved in its con-
struction, estimated in the neighbor-
hood of \$320,000, will not suffer by
comparison with many of the fine busi-
ness blocks of San Francisco. It will
be a fitting monument to mark the
half century anniversary in the pro-
gress and development of the business
which the house of H. Hackfeld & Co.
has brought to its present proportions,
and is the most important building
feature ever contemplated for Honolu-
lu.

In 1849 the firm of H. Hackfeld &
Co. occupied a very small building on
Queen street, all sufficient however for
its needs, for it began business with
an exceedingly small lot of goods. In
the early fifties the firm became a
major factor acting as agent for a
sugar plantation on Kauai, and thus the
foundation was laid for becoming one
of the most powerful business houses
in the Hawaiian Islands, and eventual-
ly to erect and occupy entirely the
most commodious and magnificent
business structure thus far contemplated.
Upon the completion of the fiftieth
anniversary of the establishment of
their business on October 2nd last, the
event was fittingly memorialized by sub-
stantial gifts to thirteen charitable
institutions of Honolulu, and one of the
finest architectural features added to
mark its progress.

The design for the new building is
a production of architect O. G. Trapha-
gen of this city, and in picturesque
frontage detail exemplifies the archi-
tectural beauty of the Renaissance
period. It is by far the most superior
plan and detail work yet perfected by
Mr. Traphagen for this city, and as an
example of modern architecture, this
superb structure, embodying as it does,
all the latest features and improve-
ments would be a creditable addition
to any city. The frontage elevations
are chaste and simple in design, yet
liberal in proportion and elegant in
execution.

The design, as can readily be observ-
ed, is an exceedingly graceful and rich
composition. Modern requirements
have been fully recognized in every de-
partment of the structure and the most
important and recent improvements in
the art of building will be incorporat-
ed. It is to be three stories in height,
and will front upon Queen street as
far as the present office building, tak-
ing the entire front of Fort street and
Halekauwila street to the old ware-
house. The Queen street frontage will
be 112 feet, on Fort 208 feet, and Hale-
kauwila street 101 feet, with a height
of 60 feet from the pavement to the
general roof. From the sidewalk to
the top of the dome, which surmounts
the structure at the Fort and Queen
street intersection, the height will be
ninety feet, a fifty foot flag staff rising
from the center of the dome.

The building will be constructed en-
tirely of cut blue stone produced from
the quarries of Oahu, and much of the
belt lines, lintel work and stone mould-
ing course will be fine-cut dressed.
The decorative treatment of the fa-
cades, together with the color effect
and the beautiful dome with its perfect
proportions surmounting the promi-
nent corner elevation and grand en-
trance, will produce an effect of grand-
eur. The pillars supporting the en-
trance and the window arches are also
to be chiseled from the small blue
stone, perfectly dressed and surround-
ed by carved capitals in strong relief;
and all the embellishments on the
friezes and facades befitting the entire
building will be wrought in the local
stone. The architect says it is the
finest stone he has found for build-
ing purposes. He has tested it and
found it is equal in strength to Maine
granite. The main entrance at the
corner of Fort and Queen streets is one
of the finest features of the entire
building, a flight of finely dressed
stone steps leading from the sidewalk

to the floor of the lobby, the first story
being four and a half feet above the
street level. The remaining entrances
are similar but narrower. The main
entrance is flanked by dressed marble
columns and is deeply recessed; on the
stone lintel above the outside entrance
is the following legend in carved block
letters: "1849—H. Hackfeld & Co.,
Ltd.—1900."

The lobby itself, circular in form and
following the contour of the dome, will
rival even the entrances of many of the
beautiful library buildings which have
lately been erected in Boston and other
large cities. The lobby will be finished
in polished marble and mosaic work,
and will have the effect of a dome ceil-
ing.

Just off this entrance are the offices
for the clerks, while on the Queen
street side at the Walkiki end, will be
the offices of the Consulates which Mr.
Hackfeld represents. These rooms, to
a certain extent, will be Mr. Hackfeld's
private domain, yet other private of-
fices will be at his disposal in the busi-
ness part of the structure as well.
Private and public office conveniences
and facilities have been carefully
studied to produce the least confusion
in the different departments which
have to report at the head office.

The building will be constructed
throughout of fireproof material, and
will have the most modern features in
lighting and ventilation. The base-
ment, which will be constructed of ce-
ment, will be seven and a half feet
high; the first story sixteen and a half
feet, the second story thirteen and a
half feet, the top story twelve and a
half feet. The top of the dome will be
decked over for an observation station,
and surrounded by a metal crown.

By all odds the building marks one
of the greatest improvements, and will
be one of the future features of lower
Fort street; and, as a monument to
their business enterprise, it enhances
the beauty of Honolulu.

MILES ON BOER WAR.

Says If Burghers Had Equal Numbers
and Finances They Might Win.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—General
Nelson A. Miles, who arrived here last
night from New Orleans, went on an
official tour of inspection of Fort Mc-
Pherson this morning.

When asked what he thought would
be the probable result of the British
and Boer war in the Transvaal he did
not hesitate to say that England would
eventually win, but he emphasized the
fact that the victory would be bought
with a great sacrifice of lives and
property.

"British arms in the Transvaal will
be carried to victory," he said, "but
there will be many lives lost, much
property swept away and great finan-
cial cost. England has the advantage
in number of men, more supplies and
more money. That is all. If the Boers
had as many soldiers and as many
stores of supplies, I would not under-
take to say what would be the result.
But, while the British possess all these
supplies and have an unlimited number
of men, both at home and in the col-
onies, to draw from it must be re-
membered that the war is far removed
from the base of supplies. A land
communication of 500 miles is always
a great hardship and an uncertainty."

"You see what I mean when I say it
is only in numbers and finances that
England has any advantage of the Boers.
The Boers fight at home. They are
playing on home grounds, as it were.
They know the topography of the coun-
try. They are acclimated. Everything
is new to the Queen's soldiers."

"Then, again, the flies are destroying
the horses and live stock and cattle
that England is sending into the
Transvaal, which it is not within the
jurisdiction of men to control."

"All that I can say is that much de-
pends upon the strategy and general-
ship of the heads of the two armies."

General Miles and party will leave
tonight for Washington.

MORGAN WAXED WROTH.

Threatened to Call the Governor of
Georgia to Account.

ATHENS, Ala., Nov. 27.—In the de-
bate at 2 o'clock today between Sen-
ator John T. Morgan and Governor
Johnston, the latter began to read the
alleged Washington interview with
Senator Morgan, in which the senator
said that Bryan's leadership was not
necessary to the success of the party.
Senator Morgan said:

"You know, governor, you are mis-
representing me."
"I am, am I?" replied the governor.
"Yes," came the report, "for I told
you yesterday that this interview was
not true, but you continue to misrep-
resent me and I say to you now that,
if you do it again, governor or no gov-
ernor, I will hold you to account."

The senator had walked over to
where Governor Johnston was standing
and shook his finger at him as he de-
fended his words. There was consid-
erable excitement, and cries of "Sit
down! Sit down!" and "Let us do the
fighting" were heard.

It was some time before Governor
Johnston could resume.

Joe Marden is still lingering on the
Coast, where, at last accounts, he was
having a good time. He is visiting
friends but will return to Honolulu
shortly after Christmas.

THE SULU ISLANDS

United States May Cede
to Holland.

A Remarkable Move by Anglo-Am-
erican Statesmen on the Check-
er Board of Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Among
the interesting gossip current here in
inner diplomatic circles is the propo-
sition which the Administration is said
to be seriously considering of turning
the Sulu Islands over to Holland upon
certain conditions mutually agreeable.
The talk is that the Administration
realizes it cannot consistently hold
them under the present treaty with the
Sultan. The whole arrangement is
represented as one of military expedi-
ency and among the things forced
upon us as the result of the war, but
the Sulu treaty, on account of the con-
ditions attaching, has never been a
popular proposition with the people.
By transferring its sovereignty or su-
zerainty to Holland, the Administra-
tion thinks it will dispose of a problem
that is bound to meet with bitter op-
position when the treaty is submitted for
ratification.

The proximity of the Dutch Islands
to the Sulu archipelago and the suc-
cess which in a general way has at-
tended the colonial administration of
the Dutch Government in these waters,
but beyond this, the natural and un-
affected neutrality of Holland toward all
the powers, are regarded as conditions
peculiarly favorable to some such ar-
rangement as outlined above.

It is not unlikely, however, that back
of all this is a very remarkable check-
er-board move of diplomacy in which
the skillful hand of Great Britain em-
ploying the United States as a friendly
ally is apparent.

Overtures have recently been made
by Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch
Government to incorporate Holland in
the German empire as one of the Con-
federate States. The immediate cause
for these overtures, as recent as the
date of the Queen's visit to Berlin,
about a month ago, is the fear which
Holland entertains of Great Britain's
policy of ruthless expansion, the attack
on the Dutch people of the South Afri-
can republics, and the danger of Eng-
land's sudden absorption of the Dutch
Islands of Java, Sumatra, etc., in the
East Indies.

Actuated by such fears, Dutch
statesmen have come to regard the in-
corporation of Holland with the Ger-
man empire as a measure of necessary
protection; but this suspicion is not di-
rected alone against England, but, to
some extent against the United States
as a power suddenly become allied in
interests at least with the British policy
in the East.

England has practically forfeited her
influence with Holland, and her diplo-
macy in trying to thwart the Dutch-
German compact would probably come
to naught, while armed opposition
would prove a dangerous game with
Germany to deal with. But the fears of
Holland would perhaps be successfully
allayed by bestowing upon her the su-
zerainty of the Sulu archipelago on the
part of the United States, with the di-
rect and announced approval of Eng-
land. This would be a substantial evi-
dence that neither of these powers har-
bors any ambitious designs against
Dutch interests in those waters, and
perhaps foil proposed incorporation of
Holland with the German empire.

England's interest in thwarting this
incorporation is too apparent to need
explanation. With the great ports and coast line
of Holland coming into the jurisdic-
tion of the German empire, together
with her colonies, England would, in-
deed, witness the revival of the great
Germanic sea-power which it cost her
so much blood and treasure to reduce,
a marine power which, unlike the
Latin examples of the Spanish armada
and the Napoleonic fleet of invasion,
would mean the appearance of a Euro-
pean rival embodying all the elements
of her own sea craft and seamanship to
dispute her sovereignty of the seas.

If the United States took the position
outlined it would serve the threefold
purpose of reciprocating England's
pro-American sympathy, helping Great
Britain to get rid of a disagreeable
nightmare, and at the same time rid-
ding the Administration of further worry
over the Sulu business.

SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

Mr. Brock Receives an Injury
While Playing Tennis.

During the progress of the gentle-
man's tennis doubles yesterday after-
noon on the courts of the Pacific Ten-
nis Club, Mr. T. C. Brock had the mis-
fortune to dislocate his right shoulder,
the shoulder joint being wrenched en-
tirely out of the socket.

The circumstances under which the
injury was effected were seemingly too
slight to make a severe wrench, yet
were sufficient to cause Mr. Brock con-
siderable pain. He was reaching for a
high return ball from the other side of
the court, and the tension caused by
jumping for it caused the dislocation.
He was assisted to the dressing room
and a physician called in who reset the
injured member.

NICARAGUA BILL

Congressman Hepburn to Introduce One.

The Friends of the Waterway Will Wholly Disregard the New Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—One of the first measures of importance introduced in Congress will be the Nicaragua canal bill. The friends of the waterway intend to disregard entirely the new Commission appointed under the provision of the law enacted in the closing hours of the last session. This bill will be identical with that introduced by Mr. Hepburn in the last Congress, which appropriated \$15,000,000, available in sums of \$20,000,000 a year, to be secured by a bond issue, and provided that the canal should be constructed by the United States Government instead of by private enterprise.

The Hepburn bill also contained a provision to the effect that the United States should exercise absolute sovereignty over a zone of land which the Government was empowered to secure by purchase or treaty. This feature of Hepburn's bill was the subject of criticism from friends of the canal themselves, for the reason that in the constitutions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica it is provided that neither Government may alienate territory.

Discussing the question of canal legislation tonight Representative Barham of California said an effort would be made to amend this feature of the Hepburn bill. It is Mr. Hepburn's belief that practically the same object can be accomplished by a mere change of words by which the United States shall be clothed with absolute control of the canal and given the privilege of fortifying the waterway in time of war while at the same time the constitutional inhibition of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not be violated. Mr. Hepburn will undoubtedly be reappointed chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which will have charge of the bill, and Mr. Barham, it is equally probable, will be chairman of the sub-committee to which the bill will be referred.

"The canal bill will be introduced early in the session," said Mr. Barham, "and from the standing committee will go at once to the sub-committee. It will be reported back to the full committee for consideration at once and an effort will be made to incorporate my amendment. The standing committee will endeavor to secure early consideration from the House. Speaker Henderson is favorable to enable this year to enact a law under which the Government will be empowered to construct the waterway."

Representative Kahn of San Francisco will work hard for the enactment of canal legislation, which he considers not only a national benefit but a matter of prime importance to his constituents.

Representative Waters of Los Angeles saw Speaker Henderson today and discussed the committee appointments and forthcoming legislation. He believes the Pacific Coast should have a member on the Rivers and Harbors Committee and would like the place himself, although he is not making a fight for the appointment.

Representative Kahn of San Francisco also had an interview with Henderson today and received assurances that the Coast will be well taken care of. Where old members express a desire to serve on the same committees as last session they will be undisturbed. The fact that many prominent members of the last Congress do not return leaves some very important committee places to be filled by new men.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

Ground Broken by the Rapid Transit Company.

Manager C. G. Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Co., expects to return before Christmas. He writes to Engineer F. J. Amweg from New York under date 16th November, that transportation is a very difficult matter to arrange and he is experiencing considerable trouble over it.

Up to the present, three shipments round the Horn have been sent off, and may be looked for here about the end of January next.

Ground was broken yesterday on the site of the power house on Beretania street and the work will be pushed ahead without delay.

IN THE CABINET.

Action Taken on Attorney General Griggs' Opinion.

The Cabinet met in regular session yesterday morning.

The most important matter coming up for consideration was the opinion of United States Attorney General Griggs, delivered to President McKinley upon a request from the Hawaiian Government, through Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Special Agent, for reconsideration of the U. S. Executive order in the matter of Public lands in Hawaii.

The opinion of the Attorney General was read and, after extended discussion, the Cabinet decided the entire matter had better rest until Congress met and acted upon it. The discussion, however, developed the fact that the Cabinet feels assured that Congress, in view of the circumstances surrounding the land transactions, will pass legislation saving all purchasers from hardship.

Further discussion was had on the

suggestion, lately received from Mr. Hartwell, that President Dole and Judge Frear proceed to Washington in Hawaiian interests; but the Cabinet deemed it inadvisable to send either gentleman at the present time.

The application of T. J. Aluli for another spirit license at Wailuku, Maui, was tabled for several reasons given during discussion.

The matter of the extension of Ala Moana from the Kerosene warehouse to the head of Allen street at the Fish market was taken up. It was stated that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Bishop Estate for the possession of the necessary Kakaako lands for the road, which will be one hundred feet wide.

A DELICATE WORK

Pathfinder's Instruments in Judiciary Grounds.

How the Officers are Finding Out the Deflection in the Bearing of Their Compasses.

Officers from the coast survey ship have erected a tent under the great banyan tree behind the Judiciary Building, and are now engaged there in testing certain of their instruments, and also are determining the magnetic declination which these islands produce in their compasses. This is to discover the true bearing of the compass, so that it may be set straight in their calculations for the coast survey work here. The delicately balanced needle in the instrument is set with its edges in a vertical position just opposite to the adjustment of a compass needle which lays in a horizontal position. The dip of this keenly sensitive magnetic needle is to discover the dip below the horizontal position in the compass.

The Hawaiian Islands on account of their volcanic origin, the officers state, afford a great deal of magnetic attraction which affects the results of their calculations very much and this instrument discovers the attraction of the magnetic force as well as its intensity.

The constant passage of bicycles along the pathway near the place where the instrument has been set up, is annoying in making tests, as the steel and iron causes a deflection to occur in the needle.

Real Estate for Two Weeks.

Berrey's Hawaiian real estate circular states that during the latter half of November the mortgage indebtedness of the Islands increased by over \$110,000 and that many large transfers of property have been recorded lately. The following is a list of recorded instruments for the last two weeks of November:

	Number.	Amount.
Deeds	128	\$197,289 78
Mortgages	42	180,730 00
Leases	58	
Releases	21	70,714 97
Chattel mortgages	9	13,950 00
Bills of sale	16	34,450 00
Agreements	6	
Affidavits	1	
Power of Attorney	10	
Assign. of Leases	2	
Assn. of Mts.	6	
		Per cent.
Mortgages	4 1/2	40,000 00
Mortgages	6	1,600 00
Mortgages	7	68,500 00
Mortgages	7 1/2	2,400 00
Mortgages	8	23,300 00
Mortgages	9	15,800 00
Mortgages	10	8,650 00
Mortgages	12	7,100 00
Mts.—No per cent recorded		13,380 00
		\$180,730 00

Precious Babies.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Fire Alarm.

An alarm of fire was turned in at about 1:40 yesterday afternoon from the home of G. J. Holt at Makiki. The Platoon engine was quickly on the spot and extinguished the blaze before any serious damage was done. The fire was confined to the roof of the kitchen, caused probably from a spark from the stove pipe dropping upon the dry shingles.

A GREAT SUCCESS

Leper's Merry Christmas Concert.

A Fine Program—Singers and Players Heartily Encored—Large Audience.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The indefatigable efforts of Wray Taylor culminated last evening in one of the most successful grand concerts ever given in Honolulu, and the Leper's Merry Christmas year will be one of the merriest they have ever had; for the concert, from a financial standpoint, reaped a golden harvest. Kamae Church was crowded to the doors, even the aisles being occupied by rows of chairs. As a social event it could not be surpassed, for representative Honolulu society was present in large numbers and fashionably dressed.

A fine program was rendered and the splendid action of the Amateur Orchestra, together with the concerted singing of the choir from St. Andrew's and Central Union Churches, was a decided treat, especially in the rendition of Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling," from the Creation. The chorus was strong, well balanced and very effective. The Amateur Orchestra in its special selections showed the diligent training and leadership of Wray Taylor, and has made great progress since its last public appearance.

There were several features in the program which brought out rounds of applause from the auditors, notably the initial appearance of Mr. F. W. Sharp, brother of Prof. Sharp of this city, and a recent arrival. He is a descriptive balladist of pleasing action and address, and his descriptive rendition of the "Bedouin Soul Song" was well received. The entrance of Mr. A. L. Parmley upon the platform was the signal for an outburst of applause, evidence of the great popularity of the favorite tenor of the Boston Lyric Opera Company. He was warmly encored, and responded with a popular love song.

One of the hits of the evening was the violin solo playing of Mr. Paul Egly, also of the opera company. In his first two program pieces he was accompanied on the piano, but in his encore selections he played without any accompaniment, fancy free, and at the conclusion of each of his three encores was applauded with fervor.

Mrs. Montague Turner in each of her selections was in splendid voice, and sang beautifully, responding to an encore. Several baskets of flowers were sent her by many admirers. In the recitative and grand trio from Lucia Borgia her voice blended well with those of Messrs. Parmley and Rockwell, bringing out its full dramatic effect.

No concert program in this city is complete without the appearance of Harold Mott-Smith, whose artistic playing of the cello last evening was a revelation to his hearers. He was compelled to respond to an enthusiastic encore.

The audience had an opportunity of listening to a local composition, the production of the Intermezzo "May," by Wray Taylor, which was rendered by Mr. Taylor at the organ, Miss Wall, piano, Dr. Wall, violin, and Harold Mott-Smith, cello. It was one of the most pleasing numbers on the program.

The larger part of accompanying various numbers of the program fell to the lot of Miss Allie Wall, who is deserving of great credit. Messrs. A. B. Ingalls and Homer Smith in turn presided at the large organ.

The following is the program as given:

PART I.

Morceau—"The Dawn of Love"..... Bendix
Amateur Orchestra.
Chorus—"To God on High" (from St. Paul)..... Mendelssohn
Orchestra, Organ and Chorus.
Baritone Solo—"Bedouin Soul Song"..... Pinsuti
Mr. F. W. Sharp.
Cello Solo—"Adagio"..... Bizet
Mr. Harold Mott-Smith.
Song—"O Divine Redeemer"..... Gounod

Annis Montague Turner.
Violin obligato, Paul Egly; piano, Miss Wall; organ, A. B. Ingalls.
Intermezzo—"May"..... Wray Taylor
Violin, Dr. O. E. Wall; cello, H. Mott-Smith; piano, Miss Wall; organ, Wray Taylor.

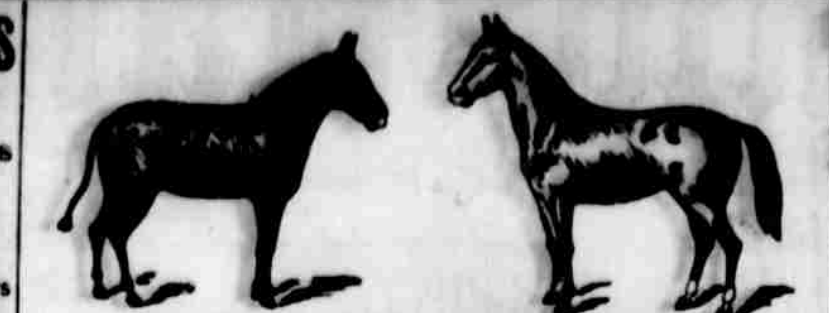
PART II.

Chorus—"The Heavens Are Telling" (from "Creation")..... Haydn
Orchestra, Organ, Trio and Chorus.
Trio—Miss Halstead, Messrs. Chas. Elston and A. W. Judd.
Tenor Solo—"For All Eternity"..... Mascheroni
Mr. A. L. Parmley.

Violin Solos—
(a) "Traumerel"..... Schuman
(b) "Ave Maria"..... Gounod
Mr. Paul Egly.
Recitative and Grand Trio from "Lucia Borgia"..... Donizetti
Annis Montague Turner, Messrs. Parmley and Rockwell.
"Orchestral March"..... Mendelssohn
Amateur Orchestra.
Accompanists, Miss Allie Wall, Messrs. A. B. Ingalls and W. E. Sharp.
Organist, Mr. Homer Smith.

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Gloucester, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



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71 Head Horses and Mules

Fine Carriage, Buggy and Dray Horses. Strong, Young and Unbroken Mules.

ON INSPECTION AT OUR PADDOCKS

Corner Queen and Alakea Streets.

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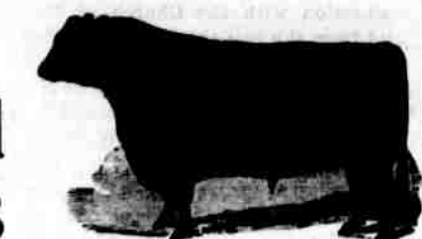
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Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

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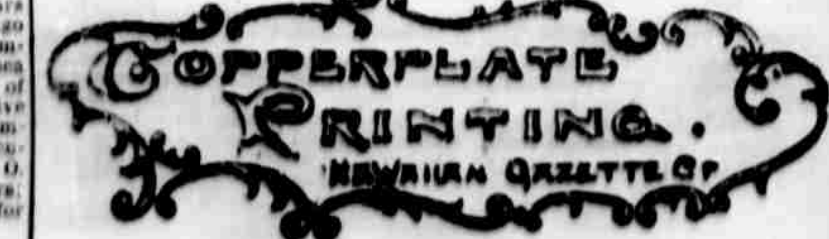
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DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS (New Designs), HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA (Something New), RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

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Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Bores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism; it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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LORD METHUEN CARRIES STRONG BOER POSITION

The Khalifa Killed in a Bloody Engagement.

ZAMBOANGA PROVINCE GIVES UP TO THE AMERICAN FORCES

How the Maine Was Lost—Hawaii and Porto Rico —Ships for Honolulu—Eagan Will Appeal.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—This afternoon the War Office posted the following dispatch, dated Cape Town, 12:25 p. m. today, from General Forester-Walker:

"Lord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday (Saturday) at 3:30 a. m., with the Ninth brigade, the mounted corps, the naval brigade and two batteries, the Guards following with the baggage. Near Gras Pan, about ten miles north of Belmont, on the railway line to Kimberley, 2,500 Boers, with six guns and two machine guns, opposed him. The action began at 6 a. m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately until the heights seemed clear. Then the naval brigade and infantry advanced to the assault. The firing was desperate until 10 a. m., when the heights were carried. The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth Lancers were placed to intercept them. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement. Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our rear guard. The brigade met this and also protected the flanks. The naval brigade acted with great gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known. The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness and must have suffered greatly. Twenty were killed and forty-eight wounded. More than fifty horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 600 rounds. We must halt one day at Gras Pan to rest and replenish ammunition. The force worked splendidly and is prepared to overcome many difficulties. The naval brigade, the royal marines, the light infantry and the first battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment especially distinguished themselves.

"Regarding Thursday's fight: Eighty Boers killed are accounted for. Sixty-four wagons were burned. A large quantity of powder, 50,000 rounds of ammunition and 750 shells were blown up. Commandant Albrecht, chief of the Orange Free State artillery, commanded the Boer artillery. General Rodway was in chief command."

THE NAVAL LOSSES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Admiralty is in receipt of the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Harris, dated Cape Town, November 26th:

"I deeply regret to report the following casualties in the action at Gras Pan yesterday:

"The killed are:

COMMANDER ALFRED P. ETHELSTON of the Powerful.

MAJOR JOHN H. PLUMBE, Royal Marines of the Doris.

CAPTAIN GUY SENIOR, Royal Marine Artillery of the Monarch.

"Wounded:

FLAG CAPTAIN REGINALD C. PROTHERO of the Doris, severely.

LIEUTENANT WALTER T. C. JONES of the Doris.

"The other casualties are not yet known. Commander de Horsey, Captain Morgan and Lieutenant Wilson, all of the Monarch, have proceeded to join the naval brigade with Lord Methuen."

METHUEN'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"CAPE TOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 25.—General Buller reports:

"MODDER RIVER, Tuesday, Nov. 25.—Reconnoitered at 5 a. m. the enemy's position on the River Modder and found him strongly entrenched and concealed. There were no means of outflanking, the river being full. The action commenced at 5:30 with artillery, mounted infantry, cavalry and Guards on the right. The Ninth Brigade on the left attacked the position in widely extended formation at 6:30 and, supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupp, etc.

"The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway.

"After desperate, hard fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food, and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit its position.

"General Buller was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers.

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one arm particularly, it is the two batteries of artillery."

A special from Windsor says that General Methuen's dispatch to the Queen after the battle of Modder river was:

"The battle was the bloodiest of the century. The British shelled the enemy out of the trenches and then charged. The result was terrible."

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Orange river, dated Monday, Novem-

ber 27, and describing the battle of In-stin (Gras Pan), says:

"The Boers successfully retreated. The Lancers attempted to intercept and reached them, but a severe fire opened from a hill forced the Lancers to retreat. General Cronje was with the Boers. Among the Boer prisoners are Alderman Jeppe and Commandant Resik, who led the Boer force. Many of the Boers voluntarily surrendered.

"The Boers were shelled during the final retreat and must have lost heavily, but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns. The British were badly in need of more cavalry.

"The bulk of the fighting was on Free State territory and the engagement was admirably planned. Thirty Boer wounded are under treatment here. At the close of the action Lord Methuen complimented the naval brigade upon their splendid behavior and expressed his regrets at their losses."

ORDERS TO BOER GENERALS.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, November 27, received through Boer diplomatic channels:

"President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed General Joubert and General Cronje not to split their force into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. General Joubert has three corps, one holding Lady-smith, the second commanding the Tugela and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat. General Cronje's forces are divided into three contingents, one at Kimberley, another at Modder river and the third in the rear of General Methuen."

THE KHALIFA SLAIN.

The Remnant of the Dervish Army Scattered and Destroyed.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.—Lord Cromer, the British Minister here, has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Wynge's force caught up with the Khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Godd and attacked it. After a sharp fight he took his position. The Khalifa, who was surrounded by a bodyguard of Emir, was killed and all the principal Emir, were killed or captured except Osman Digna, who escaped."

The Dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

General Kitchener also wired:

"Wynge's armed scouts located the Khalifa's position at Omdelbrak. Our force marched from Geddi in the moonlight and frequently had to cut its way through the bush. It arrived before dawn on rising ground overlooking the camp, which was hidden in the trees. We heard their drums and horns before dawn and at 5:15 the Dervishes attacked. Our guns opened fire and soon the action became general. Half an hour later the whole line advanced and swept through the Dervish position for over two miles until the camp was reached. The mounted troops pursued and captured most of the fugitives. The Khalifa, with most of his men, and the Emir's bodyguard, made a gallant stand. Among the Emir killed were the Khalifa's two brothers and the Mahdi's son. Osman Digna left immediately after the firing began and is probably concealed somewhere in the vicinity. I hope eventually to get him. We took the entire Dervish camp. All the Dervishes not killed surrendered. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behavior of the troops and their endurance during the long tedious marches preceding the final action. From 4 o'clock in the morning of November 21 until 5 o'clock in the morning of November 24 they marched sixty miles and fought two decisive actions.

"The Sudan may now be declared to be open."

The Khalifa Abdullah was one of the four principal generals of the Mahdi and was chosen and proclaimed by him as his successor before his death. He took a leading part in the campaign in which Hicks Pasha's army was annihilated in 1883 and in the investment and capture of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon in 1885. Since the death of his master he has reigned supreme among his fanatical followers, leading a life of excess and debauchery. When his power was broken by the terrible defeat of Omdurman he escaped with a following to El Ghedi, where he had since attempted to gather strength for another struggle. His death will probably put an end to the disastrous condition of affairs which has reigned in the Eastern Sudan and Bahri el Jebel country since the Mahdi's first announcement of the Jihad (holy war) in 1881.

THE REVOLT BREAKING UP.

Zamboanga Surrenders and Aguinaldo is Still Flying.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of the Navy today received a telegram from Admiral Watson stating that the entire province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, surrendered to Commander Very of the Castine, unconditionally, November 18th. Delivery of all guns was promised. The local chiefs declared themselves loyal.

THE FLIGHT OF AGUINALDO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Sun cable from Manila says: General Otis informed the correspondent of the Sun tonight that insurgents south of Manila were going to their homes. They have apparently heard of the events in the north and are discouraged by reverses that have befallen their arms and the flight of Aguinaldo. Wheaton reported that his men succeeded in rescuing Aguinaldo's mother from the natives and that she is now safe at San Fabian with her young grandson. Aguinaldo's baby died at Bayombong during the flight of the insurgent leader and his family to the north.

The latest reports show that Young is hurrying northward along the coast from San Fernando toward Vigan. A company of Macabebes followed the trail toward Trinidad which Aguinaldo was reported to be using. The trail ended blindly in the mountains. If Aguinaldo went to Bayombong his capture may soon be heard of. It is possible, however, that he swung to the north of Trinidad toward Cayan, hoping to cross the mountains and ultimately reach Aparri. Full supplies are being forwarded. Gunboats are co-operating with Young along the coast as much as the weather permits. They are also watching Aparri. The Signal Corps has constructed a telegraph line to San Fabian, eight miles northeast of Dagupan, the work being finished today. A branch line will immediately be built to San Nicolas, twenty-five miles east of San Fabian.

GUERRILLA TACTICS HEREAFTER.

MANILA, Nov. 26.—11 p. m.—The last Filipino council of war was held by the retreating leaders at Bayombong, on November 13, in the house occupied by General MacArthur. It was attended by Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Alejandrino and some members of the so-called Cabinet. Information has reached General MacArthur from several sources to the effect that the council reorganized the utility of attempting further resistance to the Americans with united forces, and agreed that the Filipino troops should scatter and should hereafter follow guerilla methods.

HOW THE MAINE WAS LOST.

Alleged Discovery of Evidence That Torpedoes Were Used.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The World tomorrow will publish a letter from Havana stating that United States officials, after months of secret investigation, have discovered that the battleship Maine was blown up by gun-cotton torpedoes placed in the bay for that purpose. The gun-cotton, 700 pounds of which was used, was sent from Barcelona to Admiral Manterola, commanding the port of Havana, and was either stolen from the magazine where the stuff was stored or taken away with the knowledge of the officials in charge.

Admiral Manterola's records will undoubtedly show the names of his subordinates who had direct control of the explosives and in that way the identity of the authors and the executioners of the plot to destroy the Maine may be discovered. Two or three of the men engaged in the destruction of the Maine are now used by the United States Government in Havana harbor, conveyed the two torpedoes, according to the new evidence, to a point within a few feet of the berth of the Maine and anchored them. The torpedoes were kept in position by means of buoys floated eleven feet under water, ten feet above the anchors used to prevent them being swept away. The torpedoes were exploded by contact with the keel of the Maine as she swung at anchor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Navy Department denies that it has been making further investigations of the Maine disaster.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

Senator Shoup Believes That Congress Should Act at Once.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 26.—Senator Shoup and family left today for Washington, but will stop a day in Salt Lake. In an interview before leaving the Senator said the time was ripe, in his opinion, for Congress to take action with respect to Hawaii and Porto Rico. He said we know as much now about the needs of those islands as we could know after another year and he favored the enactment of such legislation as shall appear to be necessary. He did not think it would be practicable to legislate for the Philippines or Cuba at this time.

Speaking of Cuba the Senator said he was in favor of continuing the occupation until the leading people of the island shall have had full opportunity to determine what they desire for the future. After they have had this opportunity to make up their minds intelligently on the subject, the question of the future of the island should be put to a vote among them. If they then desire annexation to the United States they will so declare at the ballot box and, the Senator added, "if they decide in favor of annexation everybody in the United States will be glad of it."

Referring in a general way to the questions arising as a result of the war with Spain, Senator Shoup said he was in hearty accord with the policy of the Administration on every point and it would be his pleasure to give his support to the plans of the Government respecting the management of our new possessions and the treatment of Cuba.

Referring particularly to the Philippines, the Senator said he favored the policy of eradicating the rebellion. He was of the opinion that the war proper was at an end, but there would

probably be a guerilla campaign maintained for a year.

Our particular business now," he said, "is to put down the rebellion. It will be time enough after that to talk about the future of the islands."

SHIPS FOR HONOLULU.

Another Transportation Scheme Organizing on the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A new shipping and transportation company has been organized to operate between San Francisco and Honolulu. The prime mover in the enterprise is Will M. Campbell, who left this city over a year ago to engage in business in the islands. The necessities of his own business led to the formation of the company. Mr. Campbell came here a few days ago to secure a large quantity of building materials, and was surprised to learn that he would have great difficulty in securing its rapid transportation.

The way out of the difficulty, and the only one that presented itself, was to charter a vessel, and finding that there was a large freighting business awaiting any company that might be formed to secure it, the plans of Mr. Campbell expanded almost before he knew it, and now he is the head of an oceanic transportation company.

Two serviceable and seaworthy three-masted vessels have been secured, and it has been decided to close a contract for the construction of a new three-masted schooner, with auxiliary steam power and accommodations for about forty passengers. The new vessel will be the best manner and with all the latest improvements.

It is intended by Mr. Campbell and his associates, now that the business of ocean freight carrying has been thrust upon them, to extend the scope of the company until it shall have ships plying between this port and those of China, Japan and the Philippines.

EAGAN WILL APPEAL.

The Former Commissary General Seeks Reinstatement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Eagan, the suspended Commissary-General of Subsistence, is preparing an appeal to Congress for reinstatement to his former position as head of the Subsistence Department. Eagan will not retire or age for five years and in case of favorable action by Congress he would serve at the head of the Subsistence Department for that time. It is said the authorities would be willing to remit the unexpired portion of his period of suspension if he would consent to go on the retired list at once and in that way vacate the office of Commissary-General of Subsistence and permit the regular appointment of Colonel Weston, acting head of the department. Eagan, it is understood, will not consent to this arrangement, preferring to take the chance of Congress restoring him to his old position.

SAMOA NOT YET DIVIDED.

So Far the United States Has Not Agreed to the Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States has declined to accept the agreement as to the disposition of the Samoan islands reached by Great Britain and Germany. It was possibly the leaking out of some information to this effect that gave rise to the report circulated in European capitals recently of the development of a serious hitch in the negotiations.

As a matter of fact there is no serious hitch, and the reasons which influenced the State Department here in rejecting the British-German arrangement when it was submitted for approval related entirely to minor matters, and touched rather upon the form than the substance of the arrangement. Having rejected the tentative treaty submitted by the other two powers, our Government has in turn, and at the instance of the other parties, prepared and submitted a draft of a treaty which it is hoped will be acceptable to all three powers. This is now before the Foreign Offices at London and Berlin for consideration, and it is confidently believed here that it will receive unanimous approval, not differing in principle, as already stated, from the original project.

STEEL WALLS NO OBSTACLE.

Successful Tests of a New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Professor W. S. Johnson and C. L. Fortier of Milwaukee today made a successful test in this city of the wireless telegraph. They succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of seven rooms, with all doors closed and through seven walls. Another test was made when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard in which thirty wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located.

Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board.

A third test was made in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room.

The professors claim that his invention is materially different from that of Marconi and that instruments can be constructed to be carried on horseback and be ready for operation within a few moments after they have reached their destination. The sending instrument used today was intended only for short distances. The receiving instrument, however, was complete and ready for use at any distance.

LIPPINCOTT'S BURNED OUT.

The Big Publishing House Suffers a Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—An electric spark in the basement of Lippincott & Co.'s big department store, Nov. 15 to 19, North Fifth

For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as fast as you would like, try

Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size—it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.

At all druggists; or, send for SCOTT'S BOTTLE, Chicago, New York.

street, started a fire this morning and in less than four hours laid in ashes nearly four blocks of business houses and caused an estimated loss of over \$3,000,000.

The heaviest losers are J. B. Lippincott & Co., book publishers, 716 to 720 Filbert street, whose big six-story brick building, containing rare and valuable plates and machinery, was completely gutted, involving a loss estimated by a member of the firm at \$2,000,000.

THE HARPERS GO OUT.

They Were Heavily in Debt and Have to be Supplanted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The great publishing house of Harper & Brothers yesterday passed temporarily into the hands of the State Trust Company, acting for J. P. Morgan, first mortgagee, who holds a claim against it for \$3,500,000. This legal step was in a measure a friendly one, and is the first move for the reorganization of the concern. When it emerges from the blight of mortgages it will be in new and strong hands, for it has passed for all time out of the control of the heirs of the men who founded it and whose name it bears.

In addition to the immense debt to Morgan there are other large creditors, whose claims total \$2,000,000. Morgan offered the Harpers more money, but default and ruin were inevitable, and they refused to go any further.

G. B. M. Harvey is to remain in charge and with Morgan will settle with the other creditors and straighten out the financial troubles. The Harpers will retain a limited interest and several of the family will continue with the house. Lack of business judgment, inability to realize on certain assets and antiquated methods tell the story of the failure of the Harpers.

President Harvey of Harper & Brothers yesterday made a statement saying in part:

"The action of the State Trust Company was taken primarily at my instance, with the full consent and approval of the members of the Harper family and principal creditors. The simple fact is that either I or anybody else who ventured to assume the personal responsibility of the management of the company without first effecting a thorough readjustment of its finances would have been confronted by a herculean, if not an impossible task. Every publication issued from the Harper presses will now be strengthened in every possible way without hindrance, and I trust with the hearty co-operation of the thousands of friends of the great house, whose honor, dignity and prosperity it has become our duty to maintain."

Did Not Know, Etc.

A lad named Stephen Townsend is lying at the Queen's Hospital with a bullet wound in his head, the result of monkeying with a loaded 22-calibre revolver at Capt. Larsen's yesterday afternoon. The bullet entered just in front of the ear and taking a downward course, passed out at the back of the neck. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital where his injury was attended to. At about eleven o'clock last night he was resting quietly and no dangerous result is anticipated.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Miss Pauline Joran, the noted violinist, well-known by musical people of Honolulu, whom she delighted some ten years ago with a series of concerts given here, assisted by her two sisters, was married in London yesterday to Baron de Huch.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the lowest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Loading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. J. H. & CO.

The UNITED STATES NAVY and the UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORTS

USE THE VACUUM OILS

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET was lubricated with

VACUUM OILS

The BRITISH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE and other Navies

Use Vacuum Oils

ADMIRAL CAMARA has ordered for the CAERLOS V. and PELAYO of the Spanish Navy the

Vacuum Oils

IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS the standard of merit is

The "Vacuum"

Pacific Hardware Co LIMITED.

AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1899.

AS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

It will not be long—it may not be more than a month hence—before the question of municipal charters for Honolulu and Hilo and of village organization for smaller places will have to be taken up. Speaking of this matter some time ago a local contemporary proposed the organization of a young men's municipal league. We do not know why a municipal league should be vested with an age limit, especially a limit which excludes the principal taxpayers. What is better is a league embracing representative men, young and old, who will discuss the civic needs of the towns and crystallize their best thought in charters which will finally be submitted to boards of freeholders for use in drafting the ultimate measure. Such leagues could profitably gather literature about city charters from all over the United States and from certain countries of the old world which have produced acceptable city governments. They could hold weekly meetings, at which the general subject or special features of it might be debated. Further than this they could have addresses from men, local and otherwise, who have, like Albert Shaw, made the ruling of cities the serious study of years. In this way some light on a complex but vastly important problem could perhaps be gained. After that if the young men have any surplus energy they might do well to organize leagues for putting a good charter through at the polls.

THE CASE OF MR. ROBERTS.

The Outlook for November 18, contains a leading article on the case of Mr. Roberts, the Polygamous Congressman, which puts the duty of denying him a seat in the House in a clear light. The Outlook takes up the two legal questions involved: "Has the House any Constitutional authority to exclude Roberts?" "If so, are there adequate grounds for his exclusion?"

The two provisions of the Constitution which bear directly on the Roberts case are Article I, Section 2, which declares that "no person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen;" and Article I, Section 5, which provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." The protagonists of Roberts insist that under these provisions he has a right to hold his seat, being able, as he is, to meet the stated requirements. That is to say he is twenty-five years old, has been a citizen of the United States for seven years, is a resident of the State he claims to represent and has been duly elected by that State.

In rebuttal the Outlook properly insists that the United States Constitution is not to be interpreted as though there were no precedent history. It is an outgrowth of the unwritten organic law of Great Britain which makes the House of Commons the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. This privilege was not surrendered by the Framers of the Federal Constitution but it was added to as respects elections and returns and only modified as regards the Constitutional provisions quoted. This view, the Outlook holds, is confirmed by the peculiar language of Article I, Section 2, which does not say that any man may be a Representative who is twenty-five years of age, etc.; it says that no man shall be a Representative unless he is twenty-five years of age, etc. "Neither House can admit men who do not possess these qualifications; it does not follow that it cannot exclude men who are, in its judgment, otherwise disqualified. Suppose admission should be claimed by a Representative afflicted with an incurable, loathsome, and infectious disease, as leprosy for example; must he be admitted? Suppose a State or States should attempt to break up the Union of States, and for this purpose should elect Representatives who should come to Washington for the avowed purpose of aiding in this attempt; must they be admitted to a share in the councils of the Nation? Suppose the State of Missouri should send up Jesse James, a convicted felon, as a Representative, must the House admit him, notwithstanding the conceded fact that he was still directing the operations of his gang of train robbers? Must the House admit such a Representative and trust to the ability afterward to expel him by a two-thirds vote? The point is well-taken and it has not heretofore been established by American precedent that because

Congress has not often been indicted with members who deserved exclusion. But precedents may be set up at any time without the necessity of looking for anterior ones.

Now as to the propriety of keeping Mr. Roberts out we have a definite warrant for it in certain established facts. The Utah Representative-elect made himself ineligible to holding office under the United States by contracting a polygamous marriage after the passage of the law of 1882 forbidding such unions; he did not become eligible under the amnesty proclamations because he neglected to comply with their rules. He made himself again ineligible by living in polygamous relations subsequent to the amnesty and prior to the admission of Utah as a State. Furthermore he is now living in violation of the statutes of the State he claims to represent—"statutes passed to carry into effect a clause of the Constitution which was made a condition precedent to the admission of Utah as a State."

Upon these grounds the Outlook holds that "the responsibility for determining whether Mr. Roberts is eligible to represent his State rests with Congress and that it cannot avoid that responsibility; that it has a clear moral duty, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to refuse him admission; and that it is even doubtful whether it has the legal and certain that it has not the moral right to overrule an Act of Congress, adopted by both Houses and approved by the President, as it will have to do if it admits to a seat a convicted criminal still continuing in the perpetration of a crime which Congress by solemn Act has declared makes him ineligible to any office in the United States."

THE END OF DERSIVH POWER.

The killing of the Khalifa and all his chief Emirs save one is a fine stroke of business for the British Sudan. While this little band of warriors was at large the Sudan could no more build up a trade and attract white merchants and investors than could Arizona when Geronimo and old Cochise were harrying the ranches or lurking along the trails. Even the railway project halted in the near presence of the Dervish soldiery, decimated and half-discouraged though they might have been. But now, with their bodies in the dust and the magic of their names forever exorcised, the Khalifa and his Emirs have ceased to be an obstacle to progress. When Osman Digna is hunted down, as he must be, the land of the great desert will have its first assurance of peace since days long before the crusades. The romance of the country is now passing away; the twentieth century era of trade and civilization is about to begin.

But it was a wonderful romance while it lasted. The mists of prehistoric time shroud the beginnings of the Dervish power. In the days of King Solomon and that Queen of Sheba from whom Menek of Abyssinia claims descent, the desert was the stronghold of Dervish princes. It was, with the Abyssinian country, the Ethiopia of Scripture. During the crusades it sent whole tribes to the aid of Saladin and today, in the booty of captured camps, the British soldiers find shields and swords which were taken from the Christian knights in Palestine. There is nothing more absorbing in modern history than the story of the Mahdi and how, crowning his bloody work with the slaughter of Hicks Pasha's army and the murder of Gordon, he wrested the desert from the British and left his successor, the Khalifa, to hold unchallenged sway at Khartoum for nearly thirteen years.

The romance is ending now and the prose of trade and civilization will take its place. Soon the cry will be: "All aboard for Omdurman, Nyanza and the Cape. Secure Pullman berths early." There will be belching factory chimneys in a re-created Khartoum and Cook's tourists, personally escorted, will show their helmets and sunshades on the sands that are now so dark and sour with Baggara blood. A few years hence no globe-trotter will feel that he has even done the beaten track without a jaunt in the Sudan. As to the fierce swordsmen of the plain, fate has nothing better in store for them than it has for any of the other dark races whom white conquistadores have subdued. The once noble Indian and the once noble Dervish will be on a common level of disease, poverty and wretchedness, awaiting the inevitable hour when they shall pass into the bourne from which no traveller returns.

A forecast of the President's message, printed in the New York Herald, has the following of local interest: "As to Hawaii, the President suggests immediate legislation to put in effect a territorial form of government and the modification of the pending bills to correspond more nearly with the present government of the islands." The Herald's forecasts of Executive messages have often been correct and this one, owing to its reference to the value of Hawaiian administrative methods, arouses much curiosity.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The fight in Congress for the Nicaragua canal is already under way and the House will be compelled to make another record on that subject. Undismayed by the triumph of the railroads in the last House—a triumph which the easy passage of the amended canal bill in the Senate accentuated—Mr. Hepburn has resumed the Nicaragua battle and may be trusted to do all that any one man can to persuade the House majority to take favorable action. We wish we could anticipate more.

It is a sharp commentary on the idea that the people rule in democratic America that the building of an isthmian canal is not now under way. When President Cleveland, in the early part of his second term, described the canal as the most popular measure before the American people he simply told a truth which finds its vivid attestation in press and platform alike as it has done for twenty years past. Every State on or near the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts is in favor of building the Nicaragua canal and doing so, if necessary, at Government expense. The Interior States which raise wheat for which quick export to the Far East is desirable are for the big waterway; the manufacturing States want it for a similar reason attaching both to the import markets of the Far East and of the West Coast of Central and South America. Before the war some of the agricultural commonwealths of the Middle West did not see the value of a ship canal from any point of view and during the hard times they were fearful of its cost. But the patriotism aroused by the war together with the easy financial market which came of the tremendous uplift of values due to the new tariff, the higher price of farm produce and the gold discoveries, brought the Middle West around and now the canal idea has, we believe, a larger popular majority than ever before.

But the majority was large enough last year to have warranted Congress in making the Nicaragua bill a law. Besides there was the spirit of the war and the memory of the Oregon's long and fateful voyage—things which ought to have inspired Congress as they did the people. The Senate responded to these influences with a splendid majority, but the House, which is supposed to be nearer the people, was the one that balked. That body simply chose to be unrepresentative, to veto the will of the people; and in doing so it shook the whole structure of popular government. That was the time when the rights of the electors were usurped and their wishes denied by the Congressional majority.

And why? Simply because the overland railroads and the feeder lines working with them, comprising the entire railroad system of the United States, did not want their high freight rates to be demoralized by canal transportation. Was that a sufficient reason to defeat a measure which sought to confer the greatest good upon the greatest number? Was it an honest or even a decent reason? But characterize it as we please it was the actual reason and to it we owe the fact today that Mr. Hepburn and his loyal friends are simply fighting against fate. Try as they may they will not be able to pass the canal bill. The all-powerful railroads will not permit it.

The one hope for the canal lies in a popular revolt against railroad influences in Congress and in politics generally. There are symptoms of that revolt on every hand, especially where, as in California, the railroad prestige is greatest, and as the rich corporations, encouraged by success add pressure to the screws, the chances of their final overthrow increase. The time will come when the American people will resume their sovereignty. They only need to feel, a little deeper, the smart of its loss. Unfortunately, however, great bodies move slowly, even in response to urgent needs and to their own best interests, and as a consequence no man can set even an approximate date when work on the isthmian canal will begin.

THE LAND CONTROVERSY.

We do not know what phase of "Americanism" prompts the sneer that the Hawaiian Government, in going on with its land sales up to the time of the receipt of President McKinley's order to desist, intentionally disregarded its obligations to the United States. It was at least an open question whether this Government, under the joint resolution annexing the group, had not the right, in the absence of all other land laws, to administer its own. The resolution said: "The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition." Congress, in choosing to act, left it to be inferred that the Hawaiian land laws were good enough and might safely be permitted to operate as they had been doing. There was the more reason to think so because in the further terms of the

resolution the money to be derived under American law from the sale of lease of island lands, except such lands as might be reserved for public purposes, was to be expended for the benefit of the Hawaiian people.

An imported American government, confronted with land entries and desirous of doing what seemed best for Hawaii would probably have taken the same view of its duty that the island government did. If a mistake was made it was a natural one for which the language of the resolution is chiefly to blame. It was a reasonable question: If Congress meant to have the American land law take effect why did it not make it take effect at once? The express provision that United States land laws should not apply to the islands by virtue of the joint resolution, seemed to mean nothing else than that the Hawaiian laws should remain in force until superseded.

In the view taken by this Government there was no lack of Americanism nor is there in the critical attitude which many people have assumed towards President McKinley's or Attorney General Griggs's intervening order. If we remember aright the American people themselves occasionally criticize the moves of their administrative chiefs and still make bold to call themselves American. The American privilege of free speech and honest dissent was not lost to the people of Hawaii when they came under the Stars and Stripes. In exercising it now they simply comport themselves as American citizens have the right to do. And what is more in the present case they are but anticipating the Congressional objections to an order which would, if carried out in its retroactive clauses, do the rankest personal and corporate injustice and afflict great values in Hawaiian realty with lawsuits that would be in the way of progress for years to come. We tell no State secret when we say that Congress, by its legislation, may be safely depended on to redress all the wrongs which the Executive order has, unintentionally, no doubt, been the means of inflicting.

As to Americanism it may be safely left to take care of itself. But we trust it may never assume the form of whispering humbleness and hang-dog subservency to every mistake which may be made at Washington. The errors of American statesmen are not sacred either from criticism or rebuke; if they were it would not be worth a free man's while to be an American.

LOCAL PRISON REFORM.

The proposal of Mr. Henry, warden of the Oahu prison, to have the new penitentiary built at some distance from this city is supported by sound arguments. Harbor improvement is likely, before long, to put the prison on the commercial water front and on land that is needed for other purposes and which could be sold for a sufficient sum to build a better structure than the present one. Besides, if the official site is continued there will be no chance to adopt the penological reforms which have long been needed here.

The practice of giving the defective, dependent and delinquent classes, whose sins against society have landed them in prison, nothing better to do than road-mending and stone-breaking, was once common in all lands. But it is now very much out of date. The object of modern penologists is not only to give convicts something to do, but something they will be able and willing to follow after their release as a means of livelihood. Most prisoners after mending roads and breaking stone for years will do anything else, after getting free, rather than do that. To expect them to keep on with such an occupation is as unreasonable as to suggest that a man who had been made to walk a treadmill for years would not stop when he got a chance and keep as far away from treadmill thereafter as he could.

If convicts who have no trade or profession are to be reformed and made useful members of society, they must be taught something that will be congenial and remunerative in after life. That is why, in the best-regulated prisons, the inmates are made to learn a trade or are inducted to the pursuits of agriculture. In such institutions stone-breaking may be employed not only for refractory prisoners. The principal object is to make these sleek of that form of toil and ready to try for something better.

The inmate of Oahu jail who went in ignorant comes out that way so far as any suitable occupation is concerned. This is a state of things which does not satisfy the aspirations of Mr. Henry to have a model prison nor does it satisfy the conscience of society. Hence the suggestion which Mr. Henry makes that the new prison should be located somewhere outside Honolulu upon at least fifty acres of arable land. "I would," he says, in an interview with our contemporary, the Star, "establish a regular business system in connection with the institution, and endeavor to build up rather than farther pull down the man who has gone astray."

In the case of young Hawaiians I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures Scrofula,

which is one of the worst affections of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

should put them in the field and make agriculturists out of them. Many come to the prison with no knowledge whatever of any trade or business. With fifty acres of land I could have a regular experimental farm, where all branches of agriculture could be carried on. Different branches would be taken up by different men. At times I would get Dr. Maxwell and other practical agriculturists to give instruction in different lines.

"Another branch would be stone cutting. I would put a certain class of men on this altogether with a view to teaching them the trade, so that when they left prison they would have something pleasant and profitable in the way of a vocation to fall back upon.

"At present we have nothing to put the men to except rock breaking and road work. Of course the men mend their shoes and women prisoners do patch work. But that is not extensive enough. Breaking rocks in the quarries and road making is of no advantage. A young Hawaiian might spend ten years at this work, and when he left the prison would be no good for anything and a drag upon the community."

The Advertiser cordially agrees with the Henry plan, the more so in that it would foist no extra burden of cost upon the taxpayers. The present site of Oahu Prison ought to sell for \$100,000; perhaps more. That money, invested in outside lands, would provide a model penitentiary and a farm besides. We know of no argument which in any way lessens the force of the warden's conclusions that the sooner this change is made the better for all concerned.

Some of the advocates of the eight o'clock school opening idea hold that an hour at class work in the morning is worth two hours in the afternoon. Probably this is true providing the pupils have time to eat their breakfasts and get them a bit settled before recitations begin. But to make a child choke down a hasty meal and rush to school for an eight o'clock bell is to upset him physically that he can do but a small amount of profitable work.

The death rate among the Hawaiians continues to be more than treble that among the whites. For November the Hawaiian rate was 55.30 in the 1000; Asiatics 42.54; all others, 18.22. In that ratio the complete disappearance of the race is only a question of time and not of very long time at that. It is a pitiable spectacle, this passing away of an amiable and interesting people, the more so because the natives could probably save themselves if they would.

Admiral Dewey's letter clears the atmosphere. His sturdy defiance of his critics and his ill-concealed contempt for people who could make him a present and expect to control it afterward, wins him admiration anew. He has shown the American people that they do not own him in his private capacity and men of independent minds are glad that he had the courage to do so. A noisy section of the public needed snubbing and Dewey was just the man to meet the long felt want.

Robert Wilcox is said to be on his way to Washington to ask for the United States Marshalship for these islands. Mr. Wilcox claims a very general support and assuredly he ought to have it for in his time he has managed to belong to all local parties and to support all local causes. As a violent annexationist and an equally violent monarchist; as the eager foe of Liliuokalani and later her obsequious friend; as a handy man for the late and Marshal in ferreting out the secrets of revolutionary juntas and as a revolutionist himself; as one who has been both pro and con on the missionary question, Mr. Wilcox ought to be able to unite all parties in his support. At least he thinks so and it seems a small matter to him, especially with the aid of Baron Pava, to impart the same conviction to the President.

Senator Frye, who presides over the upper House of Congress, is a friend of Hawaii, and Speaker Henderson, unlike Tom Reed, is not an enemy. The islands may expect fair treatment at the hands of both and if they get that they will have no cause to be dissatisfied.

The material evidences of Honolulu progress, as they appear in the fine buildings about to go up, are strong and convincing. The Hackfeld structure, which is soon to show its imposing front, will be quite big and handsome enough even for San Francisco. This Journal publishes a picture and description of it today which are calculated to make long-absent kamaainas rub their eyes.

It is pleasant to learn that the plans of the Rapid Transit Company are going steadily ahead and that Honolulu, within a reasonable time, will see electric competition with Mr. Pain's mules. Between the trolley and the automobiles, the tramway will become a liability rather than an asset. That will be bad for the stockholders, but it will be a most satisfactory change for all of the travelling public who have not accustomed to the mule habit.

The British Government is said to have already fixed the penalties it will visit on the two Boer republics. An indemnity covering the cost of the war will be imposed as a tax which British officials will collect. The rumor also prevails in London that Presidents Kruger and Steyn and Transvaal State Secretary Reitz will be banished and that no Boer leader in the present troubles will be permitted to represent constituencies. Meanwhile, however, the task of imposing these conditions meets with unexpected obstacles.

Marconi's hint to his Hawaiian representative, Mr. Cross, that these islands may be getting wireless telegrams from the Coast by this time next year, will raise expectations to a high pitch. Unlike Nikola Tesla, Mr. Marconi does not much indulge in day dreams. He is practical from the beginning. His intimation to Mr. Cross suggests that he is now at work developing a system that will not require the altitude of stations to correspond with the distance which messages are to traverse. If he succeeds in this undertaking, thereby overcoming the curve of the earth, he will easily rank as the first inventor of his time. Incidentally he will spoil the cable and perhaps the telegraphic business unless the cable and telegraph people get in and buy his patents.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune describes the American harbor in Samoa (Pago Pago) as "the most valuable island harbor in the South Pacific and perhaps in the whole Pacific ocean." He quotes a representative of the London Times as saying that the latter designation is correct and that the United States, possessed of Pago Pago and Pearl Lochs, has the two chief island harbors and ports of call, supply and repairs in this whole sea. The following bit of description is incorporated in the Washington correspondent's article:

The capacity of this harbor is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets; landlocked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms, and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at a small expense. In a naval point of view it is the key position to the Samoan group, and likewise to Central Polynesia, and is especially well located for the protection of American commerce. The Samoan archipelago is, by reason of its geographical position in Central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated halfway between Honolulu and Auckland, Pago Pago would be a most convenient stopping-place or coaling-station for vessels or steamers, either for supplies or for the exchange of commodities. With the Pacific mail steamers making it a point for coaling it would necessarily become the controlling commercial place in that part of Polynesia.

Of course the importance of Pago Pago would vastly increase if an isthmian canal were built, and on that account it is hardly probable that the United States will listen to any suggestions from Germany regarding a transfer of the property.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

Comparative Monthly Statement.

Large Cash Balance

The monthly statement of the Auditor General for November, 1899, with an accompanying statement for the same month in 1898, is out and shows, among other facts, the following:

The current cash balance for November, 1899, is \$1,609,973.43; for the same month in 1898 it was \$668,905.31. The loan fund cash balance is \$142,749.32; for the same month in 1898 it was \$37,802.52. The net loan indebtedness, including amounts due depositors in the Postal Savings Bank, is \$4,862,932.30; for the same month in 1898 it was \$4,411,379.19.

While this statement shows that the indebtedness is more than for the corresponding month of 1898, it also shows there is nearly a million dollars more on the credit side of the account.

THE LAND ORDER

Attorney General Griggs
Re-affirms.

Full Text of His Latest Opinion
Delivered to President McKinley.

Department of Justice, Washington,
D. C., November 21, 1899.

The President—Sir: By an executive order, bearing date of September 11, 1899, you directed: That all proceedings taken or pending for the sale or disposition of public lands in the Hawaiian Islands shall be discontinued; and that if any sales or agreements for sale of said public lands have been made since the adoption of the resolution of annexation the purchasers shall be notified that the same are null and void and any consideration paid to the local authorities on account thereof shall be refunded.

This order was issued in conformity to an opinion rendered to you by myself on September 9, 1899, wherein the power of the local Government of Hawaii to make sale and disposition of the public lands in the Hawaiian Islands was considered upon the approval of the resolution of annexation those lands became the property of the United States and could be disposed of only in accordance with the law of Congress.

I am now put in possession by you of a communication, with accompanying documents, from Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell, Special Agent of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii in Washington, wherein he requests, on behalf of President Dole, a reconsideration of your Executive order of September 11, 1899. You have requested me to examine and hear for you the questions involved and the views of the representatives of the local Government of Hawaii, and to advise you thereon.

There are several grounds of objection to the legality and propriety of the order of September 11, 1899, which are raised on behalf of President Dole. I will state them and consider them in the order in which they are offered.

In the first place, it is contended that the provisions of the resolution of annexation, taken in connection with the failure of Congress up to the present time to pass any special laws concerning the management and disposition of the public lands of Hawaii, show that it was intended by the two Governments that, pending Congressional legislation, the existing Government of the Hawaiian Islands should continue to administer its public lands laws. This contention is based principally upon that clause of the resolution which declares that the "municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine."

This contention was adversely disposed of by me in my opinion of September 9, 1899, an appropriate portion of which I here repeat:

"It is only necessary to refer to the language of the resolution and to the well-understood principles of public law which govern the subject of territory ceded by one government to another, to reach the easy conclusion that the public lands in the Hawaiian Islands, upon the approval of the joint resolution of cession, became the property of the United States, and could thereafter be disposed of only in accordance with such special laws as Congress might thereafter enact. The preamble of the resolution declares: 'Whereas the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its Constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.'"

And the resolution following this preamble resolves:

"That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

This language expressly recites the cession and transfer to the United States of the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or crown lands, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

The resolution of annexation further provides:

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition. Provided, That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes."

The effect of this clause is to sub-

ject the public lands in Hawaii to a special trust, limiting the revenue from or proceeds of the same to the uses of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational or other public purposes. This merely restricted the uses to which the proceeds of such lands could be put, but did not in anywise affect the previous provisions of this clause, which conferred upon Congress the sole and absolute authority to provide for the management and disposition of these lands. The effect of the language quoted is to vest in Congress the exclusive right, by special enactment, to provide for the disposition of public lands in Hawaii. Possibly such would have been the effect of the resolution even if this language had not been inserted. But the language having been expressly inserted, there can be no doubt whatever but that the effect of the resolution is to deprive the local Government of Hawaii of all authority to dispose of these lands in any manner whatever, except by virtue of special laws enacted by Congress. The fact that Congress has failed up to this time to legislate on the subject has not reinvested the Hawaiian Government with its former power of disposition. That power ceased upon the cession. The lands then became the property of the United States, and could be disposed of only in accordance with the laws of Congress.

I referred in my opinion to the language of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Harcourt vs. Gaillard, 12 Wheaton, 523, as expressive of the general principle which governs and controls this subject.

I cannot but think that the representative of the Hawaiian Government has failed to appreciate the fact that the Hawaiian Republic as a separate and sovereign power ceased to exist when the resolution of annexation took effect. It existed as an organized government only for purposes of municipal legislation within the well-accepted meaning of that phrase, and for such special purposes besides as were expressed in the resolution, the sale and disposition of the public lands not being of the latter class.

In a case involving the question of a grant made by Spain after the date of the treaty ceding territory and prior to the ratification of the treaty, the Supreme Court of the United States, discussing the effect of the signature of treaty conventions and the date when they took effect and the power of the ceding country over public lands pending ratification, expressly limits the meaning of the term "municipal legislation" to that class of laws that relate solely to the internal affairs of the country and the relations of the people to each other, and declares that the exercise of sovereignty by the ceding country ceases after the signature of the treaty "except for strictly municipal purposes, especially for granting lands." (Davis vs. the Police Jury of Concordia, 9 Howard, 280-289.)

Similar language is commonly used in expressing the legal conditions in a country conquered by arms. It is commonly said in such cases the municipal laws governing the people in their relations with each other remain in force, subject to the will of the conqueror, but that the power and authority of the former sovereign, either to make laws, exercise dominion, or grant rights or privileges or make conveyance of public property, are terminated.

The existing Government of Hawaii very clearly, by the resolution of annexation, parted with all ownership of the public lands of Hawaii. Indeed, it is scarcely an adequate expression of the fact to say that it parted with the ownership, because that Government, as a sovereign power, was dissolved and ceased to exist. Its public property, including lands, became vested in the United States, and only by the authority or direction of the United States could those lands be disposed of. If there is any authority left in the officials exercising government in Hawaii to grant to purchasers and others good title to lands which, by the resolution, were conveyed to the United States, it must be by reason of some delegation in the nature of agency, and that delegation must be found in the resolution of annexation, because there had been no other legislation by Congress on this subject. But, as I have previously decided, and as I have here pointed out, no such authority is contained in the resolution, but the reasonable and natural construction of its language is opposed to such a contention. The case may be summed up by the statement that whatever right, title, interest, or property the Republic of Hawaii had in public lands at the time the resolution of annexation took effect were transferred thereby to the United States and the Republic of Hawaii, without any power whatever to convey by any kind of grant or concession the legal or equitable title of the United States.

Second. It is suggested that the Executive order of September 11, 1899, should be modified so as not to apply to sales or agreements for the sale of public lands made between the date of the approval of the resolution and the 12th day of August, 1898, which was the date on which the ceremonies took place at Honolulu evidencing the formal taking possession by the United States of the Hawaiian Islands. Exactly what these ceremonies were I am not informed, except that they comprised the lowering of the Hawaiian flag and the running up of the flag of the United States in the presence of the former diplomatic representative of the United States in Hawaii and of the officials of the Hawaiian Republic.

Our Supreme Court, speaking with reference to this particular subject of international jurisprudence and construction, has said:

"All treaties, as well those for cession of territory as for other purposes, are binding upon the contracting parties, unless when otherwise provided. The ratification of them relates back to the time of signing. Vattel, B. 4, c. 2, sec. 22; Mart. Summary, B. 8, c. 7, sec. 5."

"It is true, that, in a treaty for the cession of territory it is a national character continues for all commercial purposes; but full sovereignty, for the exercise of it, does not pass to the nation."

to which it is transferred until actual delivery. But it is also true that the exercise of sovereignty by the ceding country ceases, except for strictly municipal purposes, especially for granting lands. And for the same reason in both cases; because, after the treaty is made, there is not in either the union of possession and the right to the territory which must concur to give plenum dominium et utile. To give that, there must be the jus in rem and the jus in re, or what is called in the common law of England the jus et seisinæ conjunctio. This general law of property applies to the right of territory no less than to other rights, and have been conformable to this principle. Puffendorf par Barbeyrac, lib. 4, c. 9, sec. 8, note 2. (Davis vs. the Police Jury of Concordia, 9 Howard, 289.)

The reasons for this doctrine, as given by the courts, are that if the ceding power were to be permitted to make grants and concessions of land, privileges, and franchises, between the date of the signature of the treaty and the day of ratification, the concessionary might be deprived of a very valuable portion of the estate which it had contracted to receive. So far does the doctrine go that it is declared that before the signature of the treaty but after negotiation has begun for cession of territory, grants of land cannot be made in it without being subject to confirmation by the sovereign to whom transfer is to be made. It is too manifest to require anything more than statement that if a sovereign could exercise the power of alienation of the public domain after a treaty had been signed and before its ratification, he might change materially the relations which the people of the ceded territory had to each other, and establish a different condition than that which had been contemplated when the agreement was definitely concluded. "The law of nations does not recognize in a nation ceding a territory the continuance of supreme power over it after the treaty has been signed, or any other exercise of sovereignty than that which is necessary for social order and for commercial purposes and to keep the cession in an unaltered value until a delivery of it has been made." (Davis vs. Police Jury of Concordia, supra.)

I do not think that the difference in the method of cession employed in this case requires a different rule of interpretation from that which would have been employed if the cession had been by treaty. The reasons that are applicable in the one case are equally applicable in the other. The language of the resolution is in the present tense. It declares that "the said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

This resolution follows a preamble in which it is solemnly stated that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii had, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its Constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty, etc. If the ceremonies that were performed on the 12th of August, 1898, were regarded as evidencing the ratification of the agreement between the two Governments, and if the Government of Hawaii can be considered to have participated in those ceremonies, then, unquestionably, their action made the effect of the resolution relate back to the date of its adoption and required that it should be given effect in accordance with its language, which related to the date of its adoption rather than to the date of the subsequent ceremony. Nothing is said in the resolution as to any formal delivery or any further solemnity for the purpose of transferring absolutely the title to the United States. The resolution assumes that the annexation was complete with the adoption of the resolution by which the assent of the United States to the offer of the Republic of Hawaii was given.

I therefore advise you that in my opinion with respect to the public lands the resolution took effect as of the date of its approval, to wit, July 7, 1898.

Third. The Special Agent of the Hawaiian Government refers to certain correspondence between Mr. Sewall, the Special Agent of the United States at Honolulu, and the Department of State at Washington, as establishing a justification for the exercise of the power of sale by the Government of Hawaii subsequent to the annexation. At the request of the Hawaiian Government, the following question was submitted to the Department of State on August 6, 1898:

"Should not President Dole continue to execute land patents and deeds in the ordinary dealing with Government property under the Hawaiian land laws? To which it was answered by Mr. Sewall, in conformity with his instructions, as follows:

"Resolution provides that land laws of the United States shall not apply to public lands in Hawaii and that municipal legislation of Hawaii generally shall remain in force."

The Hawaiian authorities regarded this answer as tantamount to a declaration of opinion on the part of the Department of State that they were authorized to make grants of public domain in the absence of any legislation by Congress to the contrary.

It will be observed that, taken by itself, this response to the question of the Hawaiian Government does nothing more than to recite two unquestioned provisions of the resolution. Neither of which by itself, in my judgment, was pertinent to the question or decisive of it. It is impossible to say that the Special Agent of the State Department intended by this reply to answer the question in the affirmative, although it is perhaps natural to infer such an intention. But the question is one involving naked power—a power to dispose of the lands of the United States, which, under the Constitution, can only be disposed of in conformity to the will of Congress. It is not a question of the good faith of the Hawaiian officials for that is un-

questioned. A wrong inference as to the meaning of the answer forwarded by Mr. Sewall could not effectuate the exercise of an unauthorized power of sale, nor vest in a grantee a title to lands which the Hawaiian Government, under a careful consideration of the law, is decided to have been without power to convey.

Fourth. It is represented that there are large numbers of sales of public lands which were made by the Hawaiian Government to carry out its own agreements concerning the same, made prior to August 12, 1898. I understand this class of cases to comprise those where conditional sales or entries were made by purchasers or entrymen prior to the resolution of annexation, and where the conditions entitling the purchaser or entryman to a grant have been subsequently complied with.

What I have said as to the cession of the power of the Hawaiian Government to make original sales and conveyances subsequently to the cession, applies from a legal point of view to this class of cases. The difficulty is that the power of the Hawaiian Government as a sovereign possessed of sovereign right to make conveyances and grants of land ceased and all its powers and sovereign rights in this respect were transferred to the United States. This was the same with reference to lands under conditional agreements or under lease as in the case of lands unaffected by any equitable interest. Undoubtedly the Government of the United States can be trusted to do justice to all persons having claims of this nature. Doubtless Congress will, by legislation, provide means and instruments for vesting and confirming such titles. The only question for my decision is whether such power now exists in the Hawaiian Government, and I think it does not.

Fifth. Attention is called to the fact that the Executive order under consideration directs that any consideration paid to the local authorities on account of lands sold subsequently to the adoption of the resolution of annexation shall be refunded to the purchasers, and there is no provision of law which authorizes or permits the use of any money in the Hawaiian Treasury for that purpose. If this be true, then that portion of the order will be ineffective. I assume it was not intended that payment should be made contrary to the local law and regulations of Hawaii, or that money should be provided by any arbitrary or unnatural means, but only that in due course of law the money should be appropriated and applied for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney General.

THE BIG PRIZE TURKEY.

"A Merry Christmas, Bob," said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year. I'll raise your salary, and we will discuss your affairs this afternoon over a bowl of smoking bishop. Make up the fires and buy another coal-scuttle, Bob Cratchit."

And as to the big prize turkey which the regenerated Scrooge sent to Camden Town, do we not all know what sort of bird it was? That turkey never could have stood upon its legs, Mr. Dickens says. They must have snapped short off like sticks of sealing wax. How they managed to cook and eat that phenomenon the author doesn't say, as it was twice the size of Tiny Tim. Yet they did it somehow, and it was a mercy if the family (previously half starved) didn't all fall ill of the unwelcome gorging of that wonderful Christmas day.

Even assuming (as we easily may) that the transmutation of an old skinflint like Scrooge into a high priest of charity was quite beyond the common run of modern miracles, and that diners from such sources are as rare as they are welcome, it still remains true that human nature is apt to be at its best at Christmas, especially in England, where, of all countries in Christendom, most is made of that gentle and kindly holiday.

Yet, sad to tell, the very jollity and generosity of Christmas leads to regrettable excesses. People eat and drink too much, and suffer accordingly. The roast and the boiled, the mince pies, the plum puddings, the tremendous flushings of wine, beer, and other beverages. These things overload the stomach and give the digestion more work than it can do, and punishment follows. For Nature has no favorites; she treats those who violate her laws on the 25th December exactly as though they had committed the offence on the first Monday in August.

And as to the chronic dyspepsia, of whom there are enough in this old island to cram all the parks in London, they catch it fearfully about Christmas-time. For, in spite of all warnings, they will go in for heavy meals and take the chances. Often the penalty is an acute attack which may threaten life, and nearly always weeks of pain and digestive disorders, whereof there are as many kinds as the body has organs and functions.

To them Christmas may be "merry" for an hour or two; then their merry turns into misery, as October fogs and rains succeed a hot summer. Now the writer is far from advising a free indulgence in the gustatory and bibulous festivities of the country's most popular holiday, but there is no use protesting against the fixed resolution of the people to enjoy themselves on that occasion. The customs and traditions of centuries are bedfast, and you must as well winkle in the teeth of a north-east gale.

As a prophylactic and a cure for the evils alluded to, I can only recommend the universal use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, known to all as the best stimulant and digestant in the world. In a letter dated January 10, 1899, a gentleman of Birmingham, who loves the pleasures of the table, and has money enough to buy whatever he wants, writes thus: "It is only fair that I should thank you: I do with all my heart, for the good done me by Mother Seigel's Syrup. For years I have been vexed with indigestion, and always had a tormenting spell of it after any public banquet or uncommon intake of rich food. Still, I was seldom able to resist temptation, although I understood perfectly well what yielding to it was sure to cost me. I have sought a preventive or a cure in vain at the hands of the best physicians, all of whom assured me that there was but one way, namely, to live on a low diet, and let luxuries alone. But this did not suit me, and I broke through the regulations frequently, with the inevitable results. However, when I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup I had (almost) a license to do as I pleased. After an inviting but most risky dinner last Christmas I took a double dose of 'Mother Seigel,' and scarcely suffered at all. I told my experience, and a dozen friends adopted this amazing remedy right off. I am convinced that, with a little caution, and a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup now and then, one may bid defiance to dyspepsia and the abominable ailments it sets up. Thanking you a thousand times, I am, yours truly, JOHN MACFARLANE."

With these facts we wish a merry (and a healthy) Christmas to the British people.

Chief Justice Better.

Private advices received yesterday by the Alameda state that Chief Justice Judd is now at Clifton Springs, New York, and that his health is considerably improved by the change.

GAINING A WIDE REPUTATION.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and pained me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Gulick home on King street is being made ready for removal to Wai-kiki. Mr. Mossman, who recently purchased the building, is having it cut into three portions for convenience in removal.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON.

Honolulu, Honolulu, H. I.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS

Christmas is at the Door!

And it is time to think about suitable presents for your friends. Our stock was never more complete than this year. We carry a full line of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN

Perfumery

In bulk, single bottles and in sets.

An elegant line of

TOILET, SMOKING, TRAVELLING, SHAVING, and MANICURE SETS,

IN FACT, ALL KINDS OF SETS!

Also an elegant line of LEATHER

GOODS and PORCELAIN WARE for toilet requisites.

Don't forget that we carry in stock a full line of Eastman's Kodaks and Cameras; they make a very useful present. Come in and inspect our stock of all these beautiful articles; glad to show you everything.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD A NINE-HOUR REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its medicinal value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Daily News," London, writes: 'I was advised to try the Balm of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in alluring bronchitis and giving strength to the voice.'

"The Times," London, writes: 'I think it is an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my patients and friends.'

Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, Lincoln, Oct. 1899, writes: 'I have commenced as fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me a bottle of this Balm for colds nearly 10 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'

LOOSEN THE THROAT IMMEDIATELY. RIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPLET.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Electrician, Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1894.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS FINE-SOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and CROWN COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb. sizes.

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DAMON MATTER

What it Suggested to the President.

The Present State of Affairs Cannot be Continued Much Longer With Safety.

We take the following from the Washington Star:

The President has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Damon, the Hawaiian minister of finance, and that official will remain in office, at least until such time as Congress provides for a different system of government for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Damon's resignation was tendered while he was in Italy seeking to secure the emigration to Hawaii of Italian laborers, who are wanted on the islands. This pursuit was in the interest of an organization of planters and capitalists, and it was thought to be scarcely fitting that the minister of finance should engage in such outside matters. The resignation was tendered under those conditions, but as Mr. Damon has since terminated the connection between himself and the organization referred to the reason for its acceptance at once disappeared and he will continue in office.

NEED FOR REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

That is only one of many recent happenings that has served to strengthen the President in the belief that the present state of affairs in Hawaii cannot be continued much longer without results disastrous to the material interests of the islands. There have also been complications in connection with the disposition of the crown lands, and altogether it is deemed necessary that Congress proceed at once upon reassembling to deal with the problem of supplying a permanent form of government for the islands to replace the present nondescript institution.

THE JUDICIARY.

One consideration alone that is regarded as sufficient in weight to demand the most earnest consideration, and at the earliest possible moment, too, is the indefinite status of the Hawaiian judiciary. In ordinary cases involving only property or even imprisonment this would be a matter of gravity, but when, as has happened recently, human life is involved it is felt that the stakes are too large to warrant reckless persistency in the present course. The difficulty in these cases lies in a radical difference between the Hawaiian and the United States laws, and although Hawaii has been by act of Congress declared a part of the United States, yet the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court over the islands has been denied.

STATUS OF OFFICIALS UNDETERMINED.

The status of the officials on the islands is also uncomfortably indefinite, even where those officers are connected directly with the local government. The latter officials owe a divided allegiance to President McKinley and to President Dole, which is not regarded as sound practice. In the case of the United States officials Mr. Sewall, formerly United States minister to Hawaii, is now rated as a "special agent" of the State Department, in order to carry him along until Congress otherwise provides. But it is doubtful if Mr. Sewall himself has a clear conception of his functions. Certain it is that there has been more or less conflict of jurisdiction between himself and Mr. Haywood, who is still ranked as consul general of the United States, an anomalous office in view of the fact of annexation.

In his case there is said to be the necessity of continuing the office, because under present conditions there is no other way to regulate the extensive trade between the islands and the Pacific coast. Some one must issue papers to ships and certify to commercial papers until the United States tariff system goes into effect in Hawaii and treasury officials replace the existing force of local officials.

TROUBLE FROM IMMIGRATION.

The immigration question has also been a source of trouble, and until our own laws are applied in their entirety there is at all times danger of complications with foreign powers resulting from the application of the local laws. All of these considerations have had their effect not only upon our own administration, but also upon the official class in Hawaii, and the latter, wearying of the frequent points of contact with the superior forces in America, have, like Mr. Damon, been at frequent intervals since annexation on the verge of resignation.

A PHYSICIAN'S PURCHASE.

New Automobile Arrives for Dr. Miner.

Another automobile arrived in Honolulu by the Mohican and was taken to the fitting shops at Catton, Neill & Co.'s yesterday. The vehicle is the property of Dr. Miner and is a very neat, compact and strong looking affair, elegantly finished throughout and embodying a number of big improvements with a view to combining lightness with strength and general appearance. It is fitted with stout pneumatic tangent spoked wheels and electric lamps, in addition to well padded cushions, electroplate finishings and leather hood. Dr. Miner will use the vehicle in the practice of his profession and in the meanwhile it will be stored pending his return.

Hawaiian Commissioner to Paris

The commission of Hon. Wm. G. Irwin as Hawaiian Commissioner to the Paris Exposition was signed yesterday and will be delivered formally to that gentleman today. Mr. Irwin will leave for the United States by the next Mariposa and will not return to Honolulu until after the Exposition. It is understood he will visit different points in the United States, England and Europe before his arrival at Paris. While in the French capital Mr. Irwin will be looked to as an authority on agricultural matters in Hawaii.

New Manager.

Stearns Buck is the new manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The Government received his resignation as superintendent of the Nuuanu valley works at about noon yesterday and he enters upon his new duties forthwith. Mr. Buck has been in charge of the Government electric light station for over a year and is admitted to be a man of high ability in his profession.

THE PLAGUE AGAIN

Kobe May Become a Closed Port.

Carmarthenshire Arrives With Japanese Immigrants—Kobe District in Quarantine.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The steamer Carmarthenshire, which arrived yesterday morning from Japan, reports that many of the Japanese immigrants who were to have been sent in her were finally detained by the Kobe authorities. The Black Plague has been making such deadly progress in the Kobe districts that the authorities have refused many emigrants the privilege of leaving that port. Two steamers have thus departed with short lists of Japanese for this port owing to the strictness of the quarantine regulations.

In the Kobe district heroic and rigid exercise of authority has been employed to prevent the spread of the disease. It is reported that if its progress is not stopped soon Kobe will become a closed port for more than two months, or until it will become safe to allow entries and departures therefrom.

The medical and quarantine officers of Kobe are to make a rigid examination throughout the city, whose population is nearly a quarter of a million. The work embraces a tremendous expenditure of money, opening of new hospitals and causing patrols to be extended about the city for disinfecting. By adopting all these measures the authorities will thus take Kobe out of the commercial world for some time and will prevent the plague from being sent out of this infected port. Nothing has been learned as yet from the local health officers as to whether there is any danger arising from these shipments, but as the Carmarthenshire had no deaths on the trip between Japan and Honolulu there would seem to be no cause for apprehension. The vessel brought 250 Japanese.

TO SEEK HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Henry Left This City by the America Maru.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

L. M. Henry of well-known fame, who deserted wife number two in Peoria Ill., about a month ago, will have to confront wife number one, if she learns his whereabouts. Mrs. Henry of Honolulu is wife number one and yesterday morning left on the America Maru for the Coast with the intention, it is understood, of finding her recalcitrant husband. She places no confidence in the stories that have been told of him, believing that her husband is not the man who has figured in the sensational robbery at Peoria.

Mrs. Henry purchased her ticket under an assumed name and was therefore able to leave quietly and unobserved. The fact, however, that the Ollie Musgrove mentioned was also well-known here for many years, and the Henry's as well, shows there is little doubt as to the identity of the parties in question.

THE STEAMER KAIULANI.

Now Being Fitted Out at the Union Iron Works

The handsome steamer Kaiulani which was launched from Hay & Wright's shipyard at Alameda Point, California, in October last, was sent to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco on November 14th to have her machinery put in. She is 152 feet long, 29 feet 6 inches beam and 12 feet deep. She has two cylinders, one of 15 inches and the other 28 inches, and is capable of making thirteen knots an hour. She was built especially for the inter-island trade and was made as open as possible, with a long half-deck. She is beautifully finished in redwood and mahogany.

The Kaiulani will probably arrive here about Christmas or early next year and will at once be put on the inter-island route by the Wilder Steamship Company.

There are a terrible torment, so the little folks, and to some older ones, Dr. J. C. Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

CAPT. PAUL SMITH

Goes With His Regiment To-day.

Gives a Reception to Officers of the Fortieth—General Funston One of the Guests.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At the Officers' Club last night was tendered a complimentary reception to the officers of the Fortieth Regiment and the officers of the local National Guard Regiment by Captain Paul Smith, who today leaves with his regiment for Manila on the transport Indiana at 2 p. m. The Quintette Club was in attendance throughout the evening and rendered all the Captain's old favorites as a farewell concert to him.

A large crowd of officers from the transports Ohio, Indiana, St. Paul and the Duke of Fife responded to the general invitation, which had been sent out during the afternoon to both regular and National Guard officers; and General Funston, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Mitchell, was in evidence throughout the evening, and made a speech in which he eulogized the American soldier and the splendid work which has been performed in every war in which the United States has participated.

The reception was one of the most prominent that has ever been given in the Officers' Club and Captain Smith was toasted by General Funston and by his late comrades of the National Guard. In his speech General Funston said:

"We should give the Filipinos the government that we think is best for them, and not what they think. The Porto Ricans have accepted the government that we have given them, and they are thankful. As to the men in the field who are fighting for their country, I never expect to be at the head of better men than I found in the Twentieth Kansas, the First Montana and the Third Artillery; and whether regular soldiers or volunteers, black or white, or whether their ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or arrived from Ireland but fifteen years ago, the American soldiers under my command in the Philippines were as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere."

Among the guests present were: Brigadier General Funston and his aide, Lieut. Mitchell, Colonel Godwin of the Fortieth Regiment, Capt. Mayes, Capt. Lillenthal, Major Case, Major Little, Major Craighead, Colonel McCarthy of the First Regiment, N. G. H., Surgeon Major Cooper, Major Camara, Surgeon Garvin, Dr. Monsarrat, Col. Boyd, and many of Captain Smith's friends, both military and civilian.

Captain Paul Smith's local record is as follows: Was the nineteenth man enlisted in the National Guard in '93 after the overthrow of the monarchy, and has been captain of company A for nearly six years, being senior captain of the regiment. He had charge of all the political prisoners in 1895 after the insurrection. Captain Smith has also had charge of the Government harbor dredger since 1891, and had the honor of removing the bar at the entrance to the channel in 1892.

With Captain Smith are also eleven members of the National Guard of Hawaii, who have enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment. The captain leaves today at 2 p. m. on the Indiana, which is docked at the Irmgard wharf.

A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Some endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute. This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements cannot be disputed. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES. An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Ocala, Fla., without fee or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household. If you have a cough, try it." It may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and irritations, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS to know that CUTICURA SOAP, is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. PUTNEY DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

We Are Still Moving!

We have torn one warehouse down and are clearing the things of another as fast as we can.

Our moving sale last week on Bicycle Lamps was a great success; we have cleaned out all the stock of lamps that we put aside for special sale. We are now going to offer a limited number of Bicycles at lower prices than ever before so that we will not have to move them to our new quarters.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES \$75.00
COLUMBIA CHAIN BICYCLES 55.00
HARTFORD CHAIN BICYCLES 40.00
VICTOR CHAIN BICYCLES 30.00

This offer only applies to our present stock, which we do not wish to have to move. When they are gone prices will go back to the same as in past. This is your chance to get a valuable Christmas present—one that will be appreciated.

If you are looking for JUVENILE WHEELS for the little folks, just bear in mind that we have a GOOD stock and CAN SUIT YOU.

We rent Chainless Columbias by the day, week or month.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Just Received:

A Large Shipment of

STYLISH UP-TO-DATE

Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block. Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,230,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900, £12,050,000.
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 subscribed £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,750,000
2—Fire Funds £1,000,000
3—Life and Annuity Funds £7,300,000
Revenue Fire Branch £1,000,000
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch £1,000,000
Total £4,000,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 5.
Br. S. S. Carmarthenshire, Blindfold, from Yokohama, Nov. 22, with 750 tons general merchandise for Alexander & Baldwin, and 251 Japanese.
Stmr. Kiloana, Bruhn, from Koloa, with 2 pigs sundries.
Stmr. Nuhau, Thompson, from La-haina.
U. S. A. T. Wyfield, Cartmer, from San Francisco, with stock for Manila.
Haw. schr. Norma, Weisbarth, from Laysan Island, with guano and Japanese laborers.

Wednesday, December 6.
Am. bk. Onaway, J. Meech, from New York, July 6: 1,575 tons merchandise, to T. H. Davies & Co.
Am. schr. Columbia, E. W. Sprague, from Aberdeen, October 8: 1,654,000 feet lumber, to City Mill Co.
Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, from Kapa-hua, December 5: 9 pigs, sundries, 2 deck passengers.
S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, November 29: Passengers and merchandise, to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Am. bk. Amelia, Willet, from Port Blakeley, 480,000 feet lumber, to Allen & Robinson.
Stmr. Mokolii, Sachs, 8 hrs. from Kama-loa.

Thursday, December 7.
Stmr. Iwawani, from Makaweli, with 3,780 sugar, 2 horses, 37 bds hides.
Am. schr. Erie, Ross, from Seattle, Oct. 31, with 715,000 feet lumber and 200,000 shingles, for Allen & Robinson.
Am. missionary schr. Hiram Bingham, A. C. Walkup, from San Francisco, Nov. 4, in transit to South Seas.
Am. schr. Jesse Minor, Whitney, from Eureka, Nov. 1, with 15 pigs, beef and fruit, 292,765 feet lumber.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, from Molokai.
Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco, Nov. 17, with general merchandise, to F. A. Schaefer & Co. (anchored in the offing).
Stmr. Helene, Bennett, from Hamakua.
Am. bk. B. P. Cheney, Johnson, from Tacoma, Oct. 30, coal to Inter-Island S. N. Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 5.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Molokai.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona.
Stmr. Nocu, Wyman, Honokaa.
T. K. K. S. S. America Maru, Going, San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, Makaweli.
Schr. Ada, Hanalei.
Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, San Francisco.
Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Sakai, Victoria.

Wednesday, December 6.
U. S. transport Indiana, Morie, Manila.
U. S. transport St. Paul, Manila.
U. S. transport Duke of Fife, Milne, Manila.
Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Kihai.
Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, Lahaina.
S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, Sydney.

Thursday, December 7.
Stmr. Mokolii, Dudoit, Maunalei.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapa.
Stmr. Nuhau, Thompson, Elele.
Br. bk. Errol, Henderson, Royal Roads, in ballast.
Br. stmr. Carmarthenshire, Birch, San Diego.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, November 1.
Br. stmr. Garonne, Conradi, Seattle, November 29.
U. S. G. S. Pathfinder, Perkins, San Francisco, December 2.
Br. stmr. Wyfield, Cartmer, San Francisco, December 5.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Br. bk. Dominion, Reusch, Newcastle Townsend, November 10.
Br. P. P. Errol, Henderson, Newcastle November 7.
Haw. sp. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, Newcastle, November 4.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, November 23.
Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, November 28.
Am. bk. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, November 28.
Am. bk. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco, December 1.
Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, December 1.
Br. bk. Cardigan Castle, Goulding, Newcastle, December 1.
Br. bk. County of Merioneth, Davies, Liverpool, December 1.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, December 2.
Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 2.
Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Pt. Townsend, December 4.
Am. bk. Amelia, Willet, Pt. Blakeley, December 6.
Am. bk. Onaway, Meech, New York, December 6.
Am. schr. Columbia, Sprague, Aberdeen, December 6.
Am. schr. Hiram Bingham, Walkup, San Francisco, December 7.
Am. schr. Erie, Ross, Seattle, December 7.
Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7.
Am. bk. B. P. Cheney, Johnson, Tacoma, December 7.
Am. schr. Jesse Minor, Whitney, Eureka, December 7.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The transports Daisy Vostok and Columbia, which were to have sailed yesterday, will not get away until tomorrow. The Vostok was to have been loaded with supplies, but they are not on hand, so she had to take aboard 200 tons ballast. Hence the delay. The transport Warren, with the Forty-ninth Regiment, will also get away tomorrow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, December 6.—Honolulu—Mrs. H. Arena and child, Miss L. E. M. Bacon, Capt. C. S. Beath, Walter Behr, F. E. Blake, wife and three children, Miss H. E. A. Castle, Miss M. E. Castle, M. W. Davis, Frank Dixon, Miss N. W. Fouts, Mrs. R. C. Greer, G. H. Gere and wife, Robt. Halstead, E. Healey, Mrs. G. E. Hendricks, Edward Holton, F. L. Hoogs, W. G. Hyman, Horace Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Lackland, W. Larsen and wife, I. M. Long, E. A. McInerney, Mrs. M. Mein, Robt. M. Mein, Mrs. W. Mortens, E. P. Vaughan Morgan, W. Mutch, wife and child, Miss B. Myer, Lady Bromley, Miss Marjory R. Nape, Dr. F. Pague, J. P. Polmere, wife and child, J. G. Rothwell, Frank Smith and wife, J. H. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Warner, Wm. Welster, Mrs. C. E. Williams and two children, Mrs. E. A. Williams, Geo. Wise, Apia—Curtis G. Lloyd, Aneklund—Mrs. A. Barr, Prof. Boehm, Misses Daniels (2), S. E. Davis, H. Dearley, J. P. Drake, P. H. Holt, Mrs. F. W. Lester and two children, Jas. McMenamen, W. T. Todd, J. H. Williams, Mrs. W. R. Williams, W. Woodcock, Sydney—E. Tootal Broadhurst and wife, Jas. W. Bucklin, Jas. Bullen, Frank Burnett and wife, Frank Burnett, Jr., Miss N. Burnett, W. H. Butcher, C. D. Cooper, E. M. Enright and wife, Myron Folger and wife, H. A. Goddard and wife, E. R. Gross, F. B. Hall, T. E. Lecher, F. A. Loosmore, Miss J. S. Shand, Miss M. H. Shand, Russell Sinclair and wife, Geo. S. Wilcox and wife.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Iwawani, December 7.—H. W. Schmidt, J. L. Buchanan.
Departed.
For Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, December 5.—S. Ahini, A. B. Naone, J. T. Crowley, C. Nidecke, Chas. Othell, L. Chong, Li Chung, Goo Kine, J. M. Kaneakua, Miss Annie Beers, D. H. Case, A. W. Sumter, W. P. Pennell, L. F. Graham, Rev. Kanahane, Young Kou, C. Hopkins, T. T. Hore, J. Gabreath, F. Somerfield, Mrs. L. M. Kahookiki, Rev. O. P. Emerson, H. Wilgeroth, E. T. Patten, Mrs. Kanauwal, Judge J. W. Kalua, J. R. Bergstrom, J. G. Taylor, T. Shyama, Chas. Creighton.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, December 5.—J. S. McCandless, E. E. Richards, P. M. Gill, T. C. Ridgway, F. C. Blond, W. H. Lambert, Mrs. J. H. Mackenzie, G. P. Rasmussen, Mr. Pearson, J. Cargill and wife, A. G. Eames and wife, Goo Kim, H. Gehr and wife, F. H. Hohl, L. A. Choy, Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge, J. Rubenstein, J. A. Griffith, A. C. Wilfong, J. A. Scott, H. Deacon and wife, W. H. Wallace and wife, L. A. Thurston, A. Ross and wife, T. H. Hughes, Miss Daisy Lishman, Mrs. Dr. Wright.

For San Francisco, per stmr. America Maru, December 5.—Miss F. Parmelee, Mrs. Piver, Miss Piver, H. L. Sears, M. F. Russell, Miss Folger, W. Y. Wilson, Wm. C. Gregg, wife and four children, Mrs. P. Schneider and child, Capt. F. A. Blake and wife, E. P. Fell, F. C. Schernstein, R. R. Hind and wife, H. L. Achilles, E. T. Wright, Geo. W. Stadler, Mrs. Marshall and daughter, Col. Little, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Heinrichs.
For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, December 5.—Miss N. Crook, T. R. Robinson, J. R. De Coto and wife, G. W. Wilbur, H. J. Metz, G. B. Robertson, W. H. Field, Harry Lee, J. N. S. Williams, A. F. Robertson, J. G. Shelton, Miss M. Hayselden, T. Amama, W. T. Akana, Wing Sing Chong, L. A. Dickey.

For Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, December 5.—H. M. Whitney, Jr., Geo. Robertson, Master A. Lucas, F. L. Zoller, wife and two children, F. H. Foster, Bishop Willis.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 5.—W. H. Rice, Miss E. Waterhouse, Prince Cupid Kalanialaone, Mrs. M. A. Rego, J. H. Jones, W. H. Coney, Dr. Howard and wife, C. A. Graham, J. K. Farley, Miss M. G. Worrell, J. F. Colburn, W. A. Wall, H. L. Ross, C. Dement, M. Gilroth, Rev. S. K. Kaulili, W. Berlowitz, H. Kapp, Yee Wo and 37 on deck.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Alameda, December 6.—Geo. Griffiths, G. Kunst, C. Bell, A. Hartovich, J. B. Pierce, J. Plaw.

Booked.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, sailing December 8.—Miss Lot-sperch, Mrs. Hedemann and three children, the Wintons, Miss Cook, W. B. Townsend, C. C. Quinn, W. S. Dixon, S. L. Rich and wife, Mrs. C. A. Rich, Miss C. Widman, J. C. Ward, Miss K. C. Fairchild, Mr. J. W. Field, Chas. Harkinson, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, P. McDonald and wife, D. B. Smith, Miss Dreyfus, L. Marcus, Mr. McClanahan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel. Due in December. From.
Irmgard, Am. bk. S. F. Centennial, Am. sp. S. F. Kinfauns, Br. bk. London Albany, Ger. bk. Westport City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship Newcastle Mary Winkleman, Am. bk. Newcastle Hollywood, Br. bk. Antwerp Nuanau, Haw. bk. New York Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh. Norfolk Conway Castle, Br. bk. Liverpool Possidon, Br. sh. Liverpool

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.

Novelty, Am. schr. Newcastle Lizzie Vance, Am. schr. Newcastle Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Newcastle Wm. Carson, Am. bktn. Newcastle J. L. Stanford, Am. bktn. Newcastle Newboy, Am. bktn. Newcastle Seminole, Am. bk. Newcastle Golden Shore, Am. sch. Newcastle Solvay, Nor. bk. Newcastle Wm. Carson, Am. bktn. Newcastle Alex. McNeil, Am. bk. Newcastle Star of France, Haw. sch. Newcastle Adderly, Br. bk. Newcastle Inverness shire, Br. sh. Newcastle Robt. Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle Sonoma, Am. bk. Newcastle Gulf Stream, Br. bk. Newcastle Chehalis, Am. bk. Newcastle Beechdale, Am. bk. Nitrate ports St. Katherine, Am. bk. New York W. F. Babcock, Am. sch. Tacoma Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bk. Tacoma

WHARF AND WAVE.

The steamer Lehua, from Molokai ports, arrived yesterday morning and sailed for Kaunakakai in the afternoon.
The barkentine S. G. Wilder, with general cargo from San Francisco, arrived off port last evening and anchored outside.
Captain Griffiths of the Albert has for sale the skiff picked up adrift on his voyage from San Francisco. It is a very neat pleasure boat.

The Richards street dredger is encountering some hard coral near the seawall in front of the pilot-house. Excavating is going on slowly in consequence.

Chief Engineer Johnson of the Wilder's Steamship Company is expected home at the end of the present month. He may come on the new steamer Kailani.

The California Shipping Co. was incorporated at San Francisco on November 12. The new company is the syndicate which recently purchased the Pilot fleet of ships.

In a recent investigation, held in England, into the loss of a passenger steamer, attention was called to the more seaworthiness of metallic lifeboats over those constructed of wood.

Only three of the eight native boat-boys who applied for berths on the Pathfinder were passed by the surgeon on board, and these three, on being refused an advance, will probably refuse to sign.

The five-masted schooner Louis, which sprang a leak while bound from the Chilean coast for Honolulu, with nitre and was forced to jettison part of her cargo, was placed upon the drydock in San Francisco November 28 for repairs.

Capt. Nicholson, formerly 1st officer of the Mauna Loa, succeeded to the command of the Kiloana yesterday, vice Captain Bruhn, who goes back to the steamer Kaula. First Officer Olsen of the Mikahala has been transferred to the Hail.

The Onoway, from New York, and the County of Merioneth are both discharging "in the open" down at Emma's wharf. All perishable freight must be carted away immediately after being unloaded, which is inconvenient for both the draymen and merchants.

The following vessels for Island ports were up and loading at San Francisco on the departure of the Alameda: Brig W. G. Irwin (to sail Nov. 25); schooner Mary E. Foster, bark S. C. Allen, bark Andrew Welch (to sail Nov. 29, cleared); schooner Transit (to sail Nov. 29).

Old Captain Nelson, skipper of the steamer J. A. Cummins some years ago and lately master of an island schooner which was wrecked on the Kona coast last summer, is in straits. He has been running in the later-Island trade for the past twenty-five years and is now ill and crippled from rheumatism.

The following vessels have just been chartered to load coal at Newcastle for the Hawaiian Islands:

Tons.
M. P. Grace, Am. sh. Grant 1809
Norfolk Island, Br. bk. Thomas 1311
Glennesslin, Br. sh. Pritchard 1743
Highlands, Br. bk. Smith 1234
Big Bonanza, Am. bk. Bergman 602
Hesper, Am. bk. Sodergren 1571
Star of Italy, Haw. sh. Wester 1197
Euterpe, Haw. sh. Krebs 1223
Palmyra, Am. sh. Koller 1223
Elwell, Am. sh. Ellis 1356
Rufus E. Wood, Am. bk. McLeod 1331
Carrollton, Am. bk. Jones 1352
Lyman D. Foster, Am. schr. Kill-man 692
Star Russia, Haw. sh. Mortensen 1892
Berwickshire, Br. bk. Blanche 901
Hecla, Am. sh. Nelson 1435
Wachusett, Am. sh. Lambersh 1478

There are now chartered, loading or on the way from Newcastle, over fifty sailing vessels.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

More Excavations Needed.

The odorless excavators of the Government are now being run night and day and are yet unable to attend to the demands of the growing city. It takes almost the entire time of one excavator to perform the work at Buena Vista Hospital. There will be no decrease in the work until the sewer system in the lower portion of the city is completed; but even when this is accomplished there will be more work than can be handled by the present outfit in the districts which will not be connected with the sewer system.

Runaway Hack Victim

The old native Kamaikani who was so badly injured in the runaway hack incident of last week Friday, died Wednesday noon at the Queen's hospital. Naanaa, the driver of the hack over which is responsible for the death of the old man was arraigned in the Police court on Monday last, but pending a result in the native's condition, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth had the case continued. It is probable that the circumstances that a more serious charge will now be brought against him.

UNPAID SOLDIERS BY AUTHORITY.

How They Manage to Supply Themselves.

Nuuanu Valley Has Special Attractions

—A Patriotic Lady Who Keeps Open House.

The private soldier of Uncle Sam's army of late seems to strike Honolulu in dire distress as far as a lack of pay is concerned. Amongst the last batch of transports which arrived in port within the past two weeks, the paymaster's department seemed altogether to have forgotten that the private soldier had a pocket, and one which would hold about \$15.50 worth of service pay. When given leave the moneyless soldier, whose present probability seems only the prospect of winning his reward on the battlefield, strolled up townward, listlessly, aimlessly, gazing into shop windows rather mournfully, and especially those which contained pie, and finally sat himself down on the most convenient doorstep or curbing and watched the "madding crowd" go by.

Some of them, more energetic than the usual line-up, with a view to slazing up Honolulu, as all good tourists do, wandered into the valleys and up Punchbowl, stripping fruit trees as they went. Fruit trees and pie wagons seems to have a special feeling in the soldier's make-up, and the former suffer considerably. Tamarind trees, pineapple fields, coconut groves all take their turn in passing into the private soldier's possession, and, green or ripe, for the soldier's stomach has no parlor, they all took the same course.

Out Nuuanu way, however, the tried and weary "doughboy" always discovered what was to him more of a bonanza than a Klondike—an open hospitality to the American soldier. A philanthropic lady, keen to learn of the soldiers' discomforts and needs, keeps open house for the wanderers who stray up the valley and every one receives a cordial welcome and a good lunch. The American flag hangs out over her gatepost, and no soldier ever regrets the kind and patriotic lady's smile of welcome. The fruits which the soldiers have abstracted from gardens, groves and orchards have performed one great duty in the present war—that of supplying "atomach ammunition" for Uncle Sam's army.

The American bark B. P. Cheney, from Tacoma, coal-laden, anchored in the stream yesterday afternoon.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
W. Wind	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
S. Wind	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Bar.	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
Ther.	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0
Humid.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Clouds	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Visib.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Precip.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

Sarometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level and after the 1st of February or standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon	4:41	1:04	4:41	1:04	4:41	1:04	4:41	1:04	4:41	1:04	4:41	1:04
Tue	5:23	1:46	5:23	1:46	5:23	1:46	5:23	1:46	5:23	1:46	5:23	1:46
Wed	6:08	2:31	6:08	2:31	6:08	2:31	6:08	2:31	6:08	2:31	6:08	2:31
Thurs	6:54	3:17	6:54	3:17	6:54	3:17	6:54	3:17	6:54	3:17	6:54	3:17
Frid	7:41	4:03	7:41	4:03	7:41	4:03	7:41	4:03	7:41	4:03	7:41	4:03
Sat	8:28	4:50	8:28	4:50	8:28	4:50	8:28	4:50	8:28	4:50	8:28	4:50
Sun	9:13	5:35	9:13	5:35	9:13	5:35	9:13	5:35	9:13	5:35	9:13	5:35

First quarter of the moon on the 9th at 10:33 a. m.
The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective made.

Kohala Seminary.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS:

pleasant home; instruction given in the common school branches, also in cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking. Tuition, \$50. New term begins Monday, January 8th. Apply at once.

MARY L. GARDNER, Principal.

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND WROUGHT iron frame for building not to exceed 6000 feet in floor plan. Can be for one or two stories. Must be in fair repair. Any size up to above dimensions will be considered. Address, giving price on what in Honolulu P. O. box 572, Honolulu, H. I.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, November 11th, 1899. 2124-141

CREDITORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administratrix of the Estate of James A. King, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of said James A. King to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, at the office of the HAWAIIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.

CHARLOTTE D. KING, Administratrix of the Estate of James A. King, Deceased. Dated, Honolulu, December 5, 1899. 2131-41F

OLAA SUGAR CO.

SECOND ASSESSMENT DELINQUENT DECEMBER 1.

Delinquent shares will be sold at public auction if second assessment is not paid before December 23d, noon.

Third assessment was due Nov. 1st, and is now overdue and subject to penalty.

Fourth assessment IS NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

Each assessment is for 50 cents per share, all payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Honolulu.

J. P. COOKE, Treas. Olaa Sugar Co. Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407-2130-41

KIHAI PLANTATION CO.

FOURTH ASSESSMENT DELINQUENT DECEMBER 1st.

Delinquent shares will be sold at public auction if assessment is not paid on or before December 23d, noon.

J. P. COOKE, Treas. Kihai Plant. Co. Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407-2130-41

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Hamakua Mill Company, held at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on November 25th, 1899, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Vice President Mr. Chas. Nottley
Treasurer Mr. W. H. Baird
Secretary Mr. T. Clive Davies
Auditor Mr. T. R. Keyworth
T. CLIVE DAVIES, Secretary. 2128-31

STAMPS WANTED.

TO ANYONE WHO WILL MAIL me, postage paid, 500 used Hawaiian stamps, no matter what denomination, in good condition, I will mail, postage paid, 6 nice photographs of California views, 5x8, mounted. These pictures represent scenes in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, and will be a pleasure to anyone. Give correct address. Mail all stamps to

W. DENKER, San Jose, Santa Clara Co., California. 2128-1m

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Read the Daily Advertiser.